



J. Galt

INTERIOR OF THE BALLROOM

W. C. Englehard
1849

REPORT
OF THE SPEECHES
AT THE
DINNER TO EARL GREY,

AT EDINBURGH,
ON MONDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

TAKEN IN SHORT HAND,

BY MR SIMON M'GREGOR.

EDINBURGH:

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REPORT, &c.

No sooner was it made public that Earl Grey had accepted the invitation of the citizens of Edinburgh to honour them with his presence at this splendid festival, than preparations were immediately set on foot to receive him on his entrance into Scotland, and on his progress to the metropolis, in such a way as to testify to the noble Earl the profound admiration and respect which the people of Scotland entertain for his gigantic talents, his public character and private virtues, and the unfeigned gratitude for the personal sacrifices he has made for the public service, through a long and brilliant career of usefulness, which produced the great and important measure of Reform in the Commons House of Parliament, and the many wise and beneficent measures which have followed it.

On Thursday, his Lordship arrived in a carriage and four at Coldstream, accompanied by his Countess, and was hailed on his approach with the utmost respect and enthusiasm, by a numerous concourse of the respectable inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood. Some preparations had been made for his reception by a committee of the inhabitants. A triumphal arch of shrubs and flowers had been raised across the bridge, over the keystone of the middle arch, to indicate the (now) ideal line of demarcation betwixt the two ancient kingdoms; it was surmounted by a Scottish thistle, and from the centre of the arch there was a pendant flag bearing the inscription,—

SCOTLAND HAILS WITH JOY THE APPROACH OF HER PATRIOT GREY!

At either bend of the arch there were flags, on one of which there was inscribed the word "Liberty," and on the other, "Reform." A considerable number of the inhabitants, with their committee in front, had awaited his Lordship's arrival for about half an hour, and their ranks were distinguished by favours of "orange and blue" on the breast, and several gay and handsome banners waved overhead. On his Lordship's reaching the centre of the bridge, (which was densely crowded by people of all ages, sexes, and ranks,) the whole assemblage uncovered their heads; and, having shewn this quiet mark of reverence, his Lordship was next saluted with many rounds of hearty British cheers. After a few words of courtesy, which were not

heard in the bustle, from the Rev. Mr Thomson, the assemblage moved in procession, with a band of music in front, towards the Market-Place, and his Lordship's carriage was followed by one in which were some of his friends, and by those of Sir John Nasmyth of Posso, James Greig, Esq. of Eccles, &c. On reaching the Market-Place, which was completely crowded with people, and carriages of various kinds, his Lordship most condescendingly left the carriage, and ascended a temporary balcony along with the committee, when the throng around again uncovered, and again saluted him with protracted cheers.

These greetings having subsided, Mr Thomson presented an address from the inhabitants of Coldstream, expressing the deep interest with which they regarded his Lordship's unwearied efforts to obtain reform in Parliament, which had ultimately secured to the country all the benefits of civil and religious liberty, even while his splendid eloquence and herculean exertions had to encounter a fearful combination of interested and reckless, but for many years successful, and seemingly overwhelming opposition. The address alluded, in eloquent language, to the happy results that had already followed from this great measure, and to others which might certainly be expected yet to follow, for securing the political and religious interests of all throughout the British dominions to the latest posterity. The various topics alluded to called forth enthusiastic cheering from the multitude assembled. At its conclusion, his Lordship made the following reply, which we copy from the Kelso Chronicle :—

“ Gentlemen,—I certainly accept this address with feelings of the greatest satisfaction and gratitude. But how is it possible for me, for a reception so infinitely beyond any thing I could expect—I must say beyond any thing I feel I really deserve—how can I, for such a reception, offer you adequate thanks? Now, at the close of a long political life, and at the recent close of that official life, which was of much shorter duration, the greatest reward that any public man can receive is, upon a calm review of the past, when the whole of his conduct is before his countrymen, that they should have pronounced this verdict, that at least he was actuated by a sincere desire to promote the public weal. This merit I can conscientiously take to myself, confident that such has been the principle of my actions, and your approbation has been so strongly expressed, that I cannot doubt that it is generally valued by my fellow countrymen. It affords to me a satisfaction, greater than words can express, to think that I have been the instrument of obtaining those privileges which are now conferred upon the people of Scotland—the privileges of a full, free, and efficient representation in the Commons House of Parliament. It has been truly said, in the admirable address, that this great measure was necessary to ulterior reform. Much has been done—more than could have been expected, considering all the circumstances and difficulties of the time—to promote the great work of reform. Amongst others, I might refer to that great triumph of humanity in the emancipation of our fellow men from the chains of slavery.

(Immense cheering.) Much remains yet to be done; but I am satisfied that the means of effecting all that is necessary for the purposes of good government, and for preserving the peace and order of the state, are now in our possession—I say I am satisfied that we are now in possession of the means of obtaining these great objects, by that great work of Parliamentary Reform, which has been so happily accomplished. Henceforward, the progress of reform may be slower, or it may be more rapid, but it will most assuredly proceed in the course of national improvement. But I agree that that improvement is, from its legitimate nature, to make its result useful and practicable, and for the accomplishment of those blessings, without which it would neither be necessary nor desirable. It is necessary, as I have frequently said upon similar occasions, and we should ever enforce this principle, that in resolving to effect what is necessary, we should equally desire to avoid being led away by the hurry of popular excitement, and not fall into the opposite extreme, which would be prejudicial to the best interests of the country. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, in adverting to the reception which I have this day met with in the first town in Scotland which I have visited, it is impossible that our recollection should not be called to the happy relation which now subsists between the two countries of England and Scotland. On this spot, which has heretofore been the scene of deadly feuds and strifes—on this spot, on which our ancestors met in mortal combat—I, an Englishman, from the other side of the border, have been received with shouts of congratulation, as the friend of Scotland, and as an humble instrument, in the hands of Divine Providence, to secure to a people who, by their loyalty and patriotism, their love of liberty, their orderly obedience to the authority of government and the power of the law, have shewn how well they have deserved the blessing which has been secured to them. Henceforward I trust there will never be any rivalry between two people, connected as they are by mutual interests. I say, I trust that there never will be any rivalry, but that general wish which should induce those to seek and to promote the rights of others, as the best security of their own. Thank God, the miserable distresses of that dark period to which I have alluded, have ceased—that dark period, when the holier influence of religion was unable to quell the passions—when the charities of human life were little cultivated. A happier era of complete union has now arrived; and I trust that nothing shall ever happen to alter this happy state of things—that no unprincipled, ambitious statesman shall ever arise, who shall induce the people to depart from that prudent course which this country has been wont to pursue—a course dictated by duty—and which is, to seek, by all legitimate and constitutional means, the promotion of useful Reform. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I do not feel that I can add any thing to what I have said on this subject upon other occasions, because I feel how impossible it is for me to say all that I ought, and which is due to persons who have shewn me such marks of approbation and kindness.

I, therefore, gentlemen, take leave of you, with offering you my sincere and grateful thanks for the honour you have done to me. And to you, sir, (turning to the Rev. Mr Thomson,) and the other gentlemen composing the deputation, for the kind and flattering manner in which you have presented this address, and for the general arrangements of this day's proceedings, my thanks are equally due. Allow me now to take my leave, and to offer to all and each of you my sincere thanks for this mark of your kindness and approbation, the memory of which I shall carry with me into my retirement, and cherish to the latest moments of my life."

The noble Earl concluded amidst deafening shouts of applause, and immediately afterwards entered his carriage, (whence Lady Grey had the satisfaction of witnessing the whole of these interesting proceedings,) and took his departure towards Kelso, accompanied to the west end of the town, as on his entrance, by the cavalcade already described. The whole of these courtesies towards Earl Grey were conducted without the slightest untoward circumstance occurring; and the whole population of the village seemed to sympathize cordially with their fathers and friends, who took the most prominent part in this appropriate tribute to Earl Grey, as a benefactor of his country and his kind.

In the evening, the noble Earl and his Lady passed through Kelso on their way to Floors, where they were received by his Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, and the Duchess mother, and a select assemblage of the border gentry. We give from the Kelso Chronicle the following account of the proceedings of Friday:—

"From an early hour in the morning, till about nine o'clock, the rain poured from the heavens in torrents; but at that hour the storm abated, and towards noon began to brighten until the hour of *rational* triumph approached. Many who were destined by the promptings of their spirits to be present, were absolutely prevented by the drenching rain from leaving their homes—but at the hour of rallying, a great number of our friends arrived at Maxwellheugh in post-chaises, gigs, carts, covered and open—on horseback and a-foot—and the spontaneous "gathering" of the borderers in honour of Lord Grey was such, that there were in our Market-Place at noon-day, under a cheering sunshine, banners which had seen Bannockburn, Flodden, Killiecrankie, of the "olden time," and nearly half a hundred more gay and brilliant flags, floating over bands of good men and true. It is not in our power, in a few hurried sentences, to convey any precise conception of such a scene, or to detail all the movements which passed under our eye. We must, therefore, content ourselves by stating, that at one o'clock, a long line of the inhabitants of the borders proceeded from the open area near the old Abbey, into the grounds of Floors, and conducted Earl Grey in triumph to the balcony, fitted up for his reception, which, for several hours before he reached it, was adorned, above every other ornament, by the presence of many ladies from the entire range of the border counties. His Lordship was accompanied by Lady Grey, the

Duchess of Roxburghe, Sir John Nasmyth, Sir Thomas Haggerston of Ellingham, Sir Wm. Scott, Bart., R. Pringle, Esq. of Clifton, M.P., R. Steuart, Esq. of Alderston, M. P., George Cleghorn, Esq. of Weens, J. Elliot, Esq. of Wolflee, Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Adderstone, John Tulloch, Esq. of Ellieston, John Robertson, Esq. of Ednam House, Capt. Russell Elliot, Gilbert Elliot, Esq. James Greig, Esq. of Eccles, and many others, whose names we had neither time nor the means of ascertaining.

“The spacious square of our Market-Place at Kelso was completely filled with a gay and joyous throng, and the trivial obstructions incident to such an assemblage only added animation to it. It is quite impossible that we can give all, or a tithe of the gratifying particulars—and we must suppress our emotions and every tendency to describe what we witnessed, and give merely the ‘bones and marrow’ of the business of the day.

“There were addresses presented to Earl Grey on this occasion, from the town of Kelso and its vicinity, by Bailie Main; from the burgh of Jedburgh, by Mr Steuart, the member for the burgh; from the burgh of Hawick, by Bailie Wilson; from the burgh of Selkirk, by Mr Pringle, M.P.; from the district of Melrose, by Mr Douglas of Adderstone; and from the parish of Ancrum, and other rural parishes of the county, by Sir William Scott of Ancrum.”

Earl Grey’s acknowledgment of these addresses, which recognized, in appropriate terms, the unchallengeable claims which his Lordship had to the regards of a grateful people, was as follows:—

Gentlemen of the deputation who have done me the honour to present the several addresses from the different places, and gentlemen generally, I come forward to express to you, as well as I am able, the overwhelming sense which I feel of your kindness, and which will enable me, humbly, gratefully, and heartily, to acknowledge the honour done me on this occasion, and to declare that I have evinced a sincere and anxious desire, on all occasions, to perform my duty to my sovereign, and to support the just rights of the people of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) That the reception which I first met with on entering the kingdom of Scotland, after passing the Tweed at Coldstream, and that a similar reception in a manner so distinguished by my countrymen in this place, should excite in me sentiments both of satisfaction, gratitude, and pride, is not surprising. There is one reflection which presents itself on this occasion, namely, that the assemblage, numerous and respectable, which I now see around me, though animated with the kind desire to shew me marks of personal regard, have been brought together by an anxious wish to testify their adherence to the great cause of the constitution, and to those principles on which Parliamentary Reform was founded. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, we have lived in an eventful period, on reverting to which, experience will read us many useful lessons,—on the one hand, never to despair under the most distressing circumstances, and, on the other, not to suffer those animosities, which the heat of political contest may engender, to survive the cause that

produced them ; and to teach us to persevere in the course of improvement with moderation and prudence. (Cheers.) One of the speakers on this occasion has adverted to the early agitation of the great question of Parliamentary Reform towards the middle of the last century, but more especially at the end of the American war. The feeling of the people which existed on that occasion was taken up by many of the most distinguished men who appeared at that time in Parliament, and more especially by the late Mr Pitt, and by men of great wisdom and foresight. But the French Revolution succeeded ; and then a great change took place. The terror produced by that Revolution produced an alteration in the views of many persons ; and not only were the principles of Parliamentary Reform abandoned by many of those who had been their most powerful advocates, but even those who maintained the same opinions were denounced and persecuted as enemies to the public peace — regarded as inconsiderate, if not, indeed, designing abettors of revolution. In this situation I stood. (Loud cheers.) On referring to what was stated by one of the gentlemen, with regard to my having brought forward the question of Parliamentary Reform in 1798, I must beg to state that the first motion which I made was at a much earlier period, namely, in the year 1792, when certainly all appearance of success was taken from us. Gentlemen, on that occasion, it affords me pleasure to say, that I was supported, though not by a great number, yet by many honourable men, amongst whom it is my pride to recollect, that one of the most distinguished was the late Duke of Roxburghe. (Cheering.) But, gentlemen, the tide that set in against us was too strong to be resisted ; and the cause of parliamentary reform became almost hopeless, during the whole course of the French Revolution. The very measures, however, that had been taken to control the spirit of liberty, were producing a change in many minds, when, in the month of November, 1830, so strong was the change which had been produced, and so strongly was the necessity of Parliamentary Reform felt by the Government, that I believe I state the truth when I say, that it was the almost universal wish of the people, expressed in this country which was the cause of that change in his Majesty's councils that called me — unworthy as I was — to hold the distinguished situation which I so lately resigned. Under these circumstances, and with this conviction, that those principles were now become general which I had entertained through life, I made it a condition of my acceptance of office that I should be allowed to make an effective and substantial reform in Parliament the very first measure of my administration. To this proposal I received the ready assent of my most gracious sovereign, whose support I have never failed to receive, and who truly deserves the name of patriot king : he is well entitled to the warmest affections of his subjects. (Vehement cheering.) His kindness and protection to the humble individual who now addresses you, can never be erased from my memory, but with life itself. In what manner the conditions were fulfilled, it cannot be necessary for me to say. You have witnessed the difficulties and the termination.

of the contest ; you have seen its ultimate triumph and success ; and it only remains for you to look to the full enjoyment of its legitimate consequences. But, gentlemen, these results will be beneficial, or otherwise, in proportion to the manner they are endeavoured to be obtained. In pursuing a moderate course, many additions to the benefits already produced from the great measure of reform will no doubt be experienced ; but give me leave to say, that this must depend on the work being proceeded in on the practice as well as the principle upon which the great measure of Reform in Parliament has been obtained. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the purpose for which this great measure has been granted, is not of undermining and disturbing, but of upholding and securing the fundamental principles and essential forms of the constitution. (Loud cheering.) It was a work of protection and of peace, and not, as stated, of revolution. (Cheers.) I never believed that it could be possible for the people, either of England or Scotland, to have shewn a disposition in the attainment of their just rights, which would be inconsistent with that calm, deliberate, and sober sense, with their love of peace, with their obedience to the authority of the law, for which they have ever been distinguished ; and the calumny has well been repelled by one of the gentlemen, who stated that this day's assemblage is another proof given to contradict those mis-statements, — that the people of Scotland could not be permitted to enjoy the privilege of choosing their own representatives, because they could not meet without witnessing scenes of bloodshed of the most deplorable nature. Gentlemen, it has not only been upon the principle of restoring, but on that of securing to us the blessings of the constitution which we have enjoyed under the happy form of a mixed government, that the Reform of Parliament was proposed ; and on no other principle could you have supported the Reform measure ; and I feel equally assured that in working out the salutary results of this measure, you will not allow yourselves to be hurried away by any such measures as must be replete with confusion. (No, no.) Gentlemen, I do not know that I can add any thing more to what I have said, although there are many topics to which I might allude ; but this is neither the time nor the place for entering into a detail of those useful measures which have originated from the subject of Parliamentary Reform. I cannot help, however, adverting to one topic which has been mentioned, and has excited feelings of general interest — I mean the emancipation of the African negroes. (Loud cheers.) It is, gentlemen, a singular satisfaction for me to feel, that I have lived to see two of the great measures to which my earliest attentions were directed, in the successive periods of administrations in which I have borne a part, at length accomplished, and to see Reform placed on a satisfactory basis in both countries — affording a full security for their just and political rights. Gentlemen, on taking office, I proposed a large measure of reform, which was pronounced by some to be revolutionary, whilst it was acknowledged by others to be so large as infinitely to exceed their expectations. But, as the agitated passions which the heat of

the contest raised, had subsided, I was fully satisfied that the people would rest contented on having gained the security for their freedom; and while, desirous as they might be for the attainment of all improvements, the people of both countries would not be, it is to be hoped, led on by the counsels of those (to speak in the mildest terms) who would hastily urge them to violent and precipitate measures. The measure of Reform was accomplished on that ground, and the other measures which have flowed from it have also been completed during that period in which I have enjoyed the confidence of my sovereign. It is gratifying to recollect, that when I stood alone, it was in 1806 when I succeeded—oh, how unequal to the task!—that great man Mr Fox, who preceded me, that it fell to my lot to undertake and to carry on successfully the abolition of the African slave trade. That work has now received its completion, in the destruction of slavery itself. (Great cheering.) At the same time, I congratulate myself on my singular good fortune in having been the humble instrument, under Divine Providence, to take my share in assisting the carrying forward that great measure. It is a pride to me to reflect that this has been done by the unanimous support and concurrence of an enlightened and approving people; and that to whatever calumny I may have been exposed, and whatever difficulties I may have encountered, more than justice is now done to the motives by which I have been actuated.—It is now time that I should take my leave of you, and thank you for the extraordinary and distinguished kindness with which I have been received; but I cannot help, before concluding, repeating the reflection called from me yesterday, on receiving the address at Coldstream. It is a satisfaction to me, on this occasion, to see such a feeling produced amongst the people of Scotland, and the testimony which they have given to a fellow-subject of the other country. (Cheers.) It is a satisfaction to see that all mutual animosities resulting from a sense of injuries mutually sustained and inflicted, have now ceased, and I trust for ever. To this has succeeded union, which has been evinced in the reception given to me this day, with all the kindness of hospitality, and all the confidence of good neighbourhood and peace. It is thus that we see two brave and generous nations united, not only by law, but in hearts and affections; anxious for the common interest—united by common benefits—supported by the accomplishment of mutual rights—and producing general strength. (Cheers.) From such a union may be said, in the words of Mr Burke, to arise “that cheap defence of nations”—the best promoter of their power and happiness. I here conclude, with offering to you, from the bottom of my heart, my thanks for the distinguished manner in which you have received me; and to the gentlemen of the deputations, from whom I have received the most gratifying addresses, my acknowledgments for the more than kind manner in which they have discharged their duty. I now, gentlemen, take my leave of you, offering you my sincere and heartfelt thanks.—(His Lordship concluded his eloquent address amidst the most deafening shouts of applause from the assembled thousands.)

On Saturday forenoon his Lordship left Floors, accompanied by the Countess and Lady Georgina, and arrived at Oxenford, the seat of Sir John Dalrymple, member for the county of Edinburgh, in the afternoon. Sir John and Lady Adamina Dalrymple were prepared for the reception of the noble guests. From an early hour in the morning, four splendid flags were seen waving upon the four turrets of the Castle, and one on each side of the gate at which his Lordship and party were to enter. At Blackshiels they were met by a large escort of the neighbouring gentry in carriages and on horseback, who accompanied them with a band of music to the Castle. The procession drew up in a semicircle in front of Oxenford. Lord Grey and his party appeared on the roof of the porch, attended by his host and hostess, Sir John, Lady Adamina, and many distinguished guests. The Rev. Mr Elliot of Ford then presented a complimentary address to the Earl, to which his Lordship replied with his accustomed urbanity.

On Sunday the noble party, accompanied by Sir John Dalrymple, his lady, Captain Dalrymple, and others of the neighbouring gentry, attended divine service in Cranstoun church, where an eloquent and impressive discourse was preached by the Rev. Henry Grey of St Mary's, from Exodus xii. 42. The Earl seemed much delighted, and listened with the most profound attention throughout. So intense was the interest excited to see the Champion of Reform, that people flocked from all parts of the surrounding country, and even from Edinburgh, which filled the church to excess long before the hour for public worship. The congregation, on leaving the church arranged themselves in two lines, forming an avenue to Sir John's private gate, where his Lordship passed uncovered—frequently bowing as he went along to the spectators, who were also uncovered. The noble Earl afterwards dined at the Castle, with a party of twenty-four; among whom were the Lord Chancellor, (who attended divine service with Lord Jeffrey at St George's,) the Duke of Hamilton, and many other distinguished gentlemen.

On Monday morning the noble Earl entered Dalkeith at ten o'clock. He was accompanied by the inhabitants and public bodies in procession, from the southern entrance of the town to the church, where his Lordship was presented with an address. Shortly after noon, his Lordship approached Edinburgh, attended by a numerous escort of carriages, and a gay cavalcade, consisting of private gentlemen, farmers, and others, who had gone out of town a considerable way to escort the Noble Lord; and at the house of the Lord Provost, (Spittal,) Newington, was met by the different bodies of the Trades of Edinburgh and Leith, with their flags and banners.

About one o'clock, his Lordship left the Lord Provost's house, and the procession passed into town in nearly the following order: Glaziers, Ropemakers, Porters, Tobacconists, Goldsmiths, Masons, Cramond Trades, Watchmakers, Ironfounders, Carvers and Gilders, Printers, United Tanners, Phoenix Society of Tailors, Poultrymen, Joiners, Sugar Refiners, Hatters, Edinburgh and Leith Cork Cutters,

Plumbers, Coopers, Caledonian Gardeners, Copperplate Printers, Sir William Wallace Youth's Society, Skinners, United Sawyers, Brewers, Brushmakers, Framework Knitters, St Cuthbert's Gardeners, Blacksmiths, Bookbinders, Plasterers, Combmakers, Leith Trades.

After arriving at the Waterloo Hotel, his Lordship alighted from his carriage, and entered the large room, (which had been previously taken possession of by an elegant assemblage of nobility and gentry, including the Countess,) accompanied by the Lord Provost. His Lordship was received with cheers, all the company standing. The Lord Provost then withdrew; and, in a little afterwards, returned in his robes, followed by the Magistrates and remaining members of Council, also in their official costume.

The freedom of the city was then presented to Earl Grey in a magnificent gold box, the entablature on the top of which has the city arms encircled by a wreath of thistles; the border is chased in the antique style, and the body ornamented with views of Edinburgh Castle, Holyrood, High School, &c. The following inscription is engraved inside the lid:—

To the Right Hon. CHARLES Earl GREY, K.G. &c. &c.

This Box,

Containing the Act of the Town Council,
which confers upon his Lordship

The Freedom of the City of Edinburgh,
is presented by

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, Councillors,
and Citizens of Edinburgh,

In testimony of their respect for his Character,

And of their gratitude for

His eminent public services,

15th Sept. 1834.

The box was executed by Messrs Mackay and Cunningham, goldsmiths, and reflects great credit on the manufacturers.

The LORD PROVOST, in presenting the box, said, that the Town Council begged to present this small tribute to his Lordship as a testimony of the high opinion they entertained of his splendid talents, and the undeviating rectitude of principle and virtue which he had exercised in behalf of the people. Those who had attended to the political life of his Lordship must have been convinced, that if ever any one deserved the appellation of the friend of civil and religious liberty, it was his Lordship. They had found also that whatever his Lordship had pledged when out of office, he steadily adhered to when in power. (Great applause.) No sooner had he joined the Administration of the late Mr Fox than he applied himself to abolish the abominable traffic in slaves, and in his subsequent career his Lordship had lent his most decided support on all the other great questions, including the abolition of the test and corporation acts, and the emancipation of the Catholics. Since he came into office on the late occasion, he had pledged

himself to reform, peace, and economy, and he had amply redeemed his pledges to the letter. He had been the means of putting an end to slavery in the British dominions, of carrying into effect measures of reform in the Church, and in every department of the state. When now retired from office, they hoped that his Lordship would long live to enjoy sweet repose in the bosom of his family, and also, when occasion offered, they hoped his Lordship would long continue to adorn that assembly of which his Lordship was so distinguished a member. The Town Council, in wishing to present this compliment, had been joined by a number of citizens, who thought that the same should be presented in an ornament worthy of the occasion, which might be handed down as an heir-loom in the house of Howick. (Great applause.) His Lordship then presented the freedom of the city to Earl Grey, enclosed in the gold box.

EARL GREY.—My Lord Provost and Gentlemen—Amongst the numerous testimonies with which I have been honoured on the occasion of my visit to Scotland, I beg you to be assured that none can be more highly appreciated than the high honour now conferred on me, by giving to me the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. Already enrolled amongst the liverymen of the city of London, I will now have to boast that I have received the same distinction from two other cities so distinguished for their information, attachment to the cause of freedom, and to the support of that great measure of Parliamentary Reform to which I am sensible that I owe the marks of your approbation and confidence bestowed on me on this occasion. You may be assured that I feel not in proportion to my inadequate power of thanking you; but as a British subject I am sensible of the high honour, an honour the greatest that any man can receive for the services he has endeavoured to render to his country. My Lord, you have been pleased to say, that in the splendid gift with which this mark of your respect is accompanied, it is the wish of yourself and the Council, that it shall remain as an heir-loom in the house of Grey. You may be assured I shall preserve it, and shall transmit it to my descendants as one of the proudest proofs of the estimation in which their father was held—as one of the best incitements to them—(here his Lordship was much overcome,)—to merit the approbation of their country, which can only satisfactorily be obtained by their sincere attachment to civil and religious liberty; and by the support of those great principles by which, under a mixed constitution, the freedom and independence of the people are best established. Gentlemen, I am sure that here there is no disposition, and I can say the same of every place through which I have passed, to endeavour, after having effected a great and efficient reform in the representation of the people, to found upon that farther attempts to carry into execution extensive and dangerous changes, in which liberty itself would perish; for, be assured, Gentlemen, the best security for liberty and peace is good order; the support of regular government is founded upon that basis, which secures to the people of that country the best enjoyment of their just rights. (Applause.) It is utterly impossible to do justice to my feelings on this occasion, or to make any adequate return for the honour done me. I must, therefore, beg you to take the will for the deed, and to believe, that I feel from the bottom of my heart the great mark of your esteem and approbation, and that I will cherish the remembrance to the last moment of my life. (Great applause.)

A deputation of the trades was then introduced by Mr Abercromby.

Mr HUTTON, in presenting the Trades' Address, spoke to the following effect:—

My Lord GREY—I, and my fellow workmen around me, are a deputation from the Working Classes of Edinburgh, who have this day accompanied you to town, sent for the purpose of presenting an address to your Lordship, congratulating you on your arrival in this city, and expressive of our sense of gratitude, for your manly, persevering, and patriotic exertions in devising, maturing, and ultimately carrying through the great measure of Parliamentary Reform. My Lord, the Reform Bill has proved a great boon to these nations, particularly to Scotland, and to no part of it more than to the intelligent and literary city of Edinburgh. My Lord, we are fully convinced that the Reformed Tree, which you have been the noble instrument of planting, will strike a deep and lasting root into the soil of our Constitution, that it will rise strong as the oak, continually shooting forth new branches, on which will be found a succession of the delicious and nutritive fruits of civil and religious liberty, suited to the increasing intelligence of the British empire. Allow me, my Lord, as President of these Trades, to read the address they have done me the honour to present to your Lordship:—"To the Right Hon. Charles Earl Grey, K.G. We, the undersigned Trades of Edinburgh, beg leave to avail ourselves of the occasion of your Lordship's honouring this city with a visit, to express the deep sense of gratitude which we, in common with the great body of the nation, feel for the many eminent services rendered to the public by your Lordship, during the course of a long and eventful life, in the cause of Parliamentary Reform—the successful triumph of which we are proud to attribute to your Lordship; and, as a necessary consequence from which, we look with assured confidence to the removal of the manifold abuses which have crept into the administration of public affairs, and an alleviation of the corresponding excess of burdens under which the whole productive industry of the nation has so long laboured. The unwearied and patriotic zeal manifested by your Lordship, in devising, maturing, and carrying through that great measure of reform, so essential to the maintenance of good government, and to the happiness and prosperity of the nation—more especially to this part of the kingdom to which we belong—and which gave rise to a struggle of more importance, of longer duration, and more severely contested, than, perhaps, any other on record—met with our warm gratitude and admiration, and has endeared your name to every lover of his country. That your Lordship may long be spared to enjoy the happy reflection of having conferred so important a benefit on your country, is the sincere wish of the undersigned Trades, &c. of Edinburgh."

Earl GREY, in reply, said, that he never felt more sensible of all that he owed to the trades of this illustrious and ancient city, than for the manner in which they had accompanied him into the city this day. No part of the empire was more distinguished for the useful support given to the great measure of Parliamentary Reform by the trades of this city, and conscious of that support, he would have been unworthy and ungrateful if he had declined that honour.

The deputations from Glasgow and Aberdeen then came forward and presented their addresses. These were followed by about seventy addresses from various places and public bodies. The following is a list of the whole:—

Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh, with the freedom of the City — also from the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow — the City of Aberdeen — the City of Perth — Ayr — Arbroath — Banff — Burntisland — Cupar — Dundee — Dumfries — Dunbarton — Dunfermline — Dunbar — Dingwall — Falkirk — Forfar — Greenock — Hamilton —

Haddington — Inverness — Kirkcudbright — Kilmarnock — Kirkaldy — Leith — Lanark — Linlithgow — Montrose — Musselburgh — Nairn — Portobello — Wigton — addresses from the inhabitants of Glasgow — Merchant Company of Edinburgh — the Trades of Edinburgh — the Convenery of the Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh — the Convenery of the Incorporated Trades of Canongate — the Convenery of the Incorporated Trades of Easter and Wester Portsburgh — the House Painters of Edinburgh — the Merchants Company of Ayr — the Guildry of Banff — the Guildry of Dundee — the Guildry of Dingwall — the Inhabitants of Dumfries — The Inhabitants of Dunbarton — the Magistrates and Council of Calton of Glasgow — the Incorporated Trades of Kirkcudbright — the Inhabitants of Kincardine, in Perthshire — the Merchant Company of Leith — the Incorporated Trades of Leith — the Corporation of the Trinity House of Leith — the Working Classes of Leith — the Inhabitants of the Town and District of Newhaven — the Guildry of Perth.

After the addresses were presented, Earl Grey made the following short reply :—

EARL GREY—Gentlemen of the deputations, and gentlemen generally, I feel much pleased with the honour you have conferred upon me, but the present state of my strength forbids me stating how much I am indebted to the great towns of Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, St Andrew's, and to the other towns, burghs, and corporations, who have bestowed upon me those tokens of kindness and attachment. You will, therefore, accept from me this expression of my best thanks, and will convey to those by whom you have been deputed, in better terms than I can dictate, an idea of that sense of grateful feeling I now experience, and which I must ever retain. (Great applause.)

When the Trades had presented their address, they moved off to the Mound, and, after giving three cheers, quietly dispersed, proud in the consciousness of having done an act of gratitude towards the Father of Reform, which he merited at their hands, and the discharge of which redounds as much to their own honour as it does to that of the illustrious nobleman to whom the tribute of their respect was paid.

After receiving the addresses, the Noble Earl, at the loud request of the people on the street, appeared at one of the windows, where he received their congratulatory cheers, and, in return, addressed a few words expressive of his gratitude for their kindness, and admiration of the orderly conduct of the vast concourse assembled. He then proceeded to his hotel. An immense multitude were congregated in Princes' Street to get a sight of his Lordship, and they were gratified at the turn of St Andrew Street, where the Noble Earl held out both his hands to be shaken by all who were anxious for the honour. He then alighted at Douglas's Hotel, St Andrew Square.

The city never presented a more gay and joyous appearance, not even when it was honoured with the visit of his late Majesty in 1822. The bells of all the churches commenced ringing at twelve o'clock. The day was most propitious ; the sun shone brightly, and the gentle breeze no more than fluttered the gay dresses of the countless thousands of ladies who crowded the windows and balconies of the streets along

which his Lordship with the procession passed, or floated the numerous flags and banners, with appropriate devices and inscriptions, exultingly borne by the Trades, and waving from many a window. The streets were crowded to excess, every situation being occupied which commanded even a passing view of the pageant. The front and roof of the Register Office, the top of the piazza of the Theatre Royal, the tops of the houses, in short, along the whole line of the procession, were literally covered. The Calton Hill exhibited a most imposing appearance, the whole of its southern site presenting, from the one extremity to the other, a compact mass of living beings charmingly relieved of monotonous effect, by the variegated dresses of the ladies. The long line of banners created by the policy of Earl Grey, and consecrated by the principles which he had identified with the primary elements of his government, extended over a space of about two miles in length, in such splendour and profusion, as to dazzle the senses amidst the bright sunshine of the day, and the loud huzzas of a kind-hearted people.

THE PAVILION.

In consequence of the unparalleled demand for tickets of admission to the festival, the committee, with a spirit and enterprise which reflect upon them the highest credit, constructed a magnificent pavilion in the eastern area of the High School, designed by Mr Hamilton, architect, which was splendidly ornamented within by Mr Hay, house painter, George street. In this he was assisted by Mr Roberts, of London, well known as the first painter of architectural subjects in this country, who voluntarily rendered his services to Mr Hay, and gave an effect to the armorial bearings, which decorated the walls, far surpassing any thing that could have been anticipated from the incredibly short time which Mr Hay was allowed to execute his designs. The interior is wholly covered with canvass. The roof is supported by sixteen pillars. The four centre columns that support the cupola, (which runs to the height of thirty-three feet from the floor,) are strong, and well calculated to give stability to the fabric. The side walls are about eighteen feet high. The centre area is level, and the seats rise gradually about three feet — affording to every individual a complete and commanding view of the whole interior — at least of the interesting part of it. The roof slopes up to the cupola, and the pillars which support the rest of the roof are about twenty-five feet in height. Over the chair, on the sloping part of the roof, the arms of Earl Grey are emblazoned, and on the other end of the roof the royal arms of Scotland. In the right hand compartment are the arms of the City of Edinburgh, and on the left those of the City of Glasgow; on the ceiling, (the level

part,) St Andrew's cross and shield at each angle, with the sword and sceptre crossed, and the Scottish crown, encircled by a ribbon, bearing the motto of Scotland, *nemo me impune lacesset*. Behind the chair there is a chaplet of laurel in gold. The shafts of the columns are of a crimson colour, entwined with a spiral wreath of laurel in gold. The four sides of the centre space are decorated with arabesque ornaments, encircling the letter G. A gilded moulding round the whole room, under the sloping part of the roof, gives an elegant finish to the whole. The platforms at each end are raised about three feet above the floor—and behind the croupier's chair the gallery for the ladies is placed so as to afford a commanding view of the whole area; the corner of it being railed off for the instrumental band. The interior fittings are by Messrs Alardice and Sclanders, upholsterers. The lights are supplied by the great chandelier from the Theatre Royal, in the centre—and at each of the four angles there are immense crystal lustres—the whole affording a blaze of light equal nearly to that of 2000 wax candles.

In this structure there were no fewer than 2768 persons present all comfortably seated, to witness the proceedings, including a brilliant cluster of 240 ladies in the gallery, whose presence gave to the scene a grace and lustre which no other addition could have imparted.

THE DINNER.

The Earl of Rosebery, who had been called to the chair in the absence of the Duke of Hamilton, entered about six o'clock, followed by Earl Grey, the Lord Chancellor, and other distinguished characters. His Lordship was supported on the right by Earl Grey, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earls of Errol and Strathmore, Right Honourable Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Lord Lynedoch, Baron Ende, Right Honourable James Abercromby, Colonel O'Reilly, Right Honourable R. C. Ferguson, Sir John Maxwell; on the left by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Provost, Count Flahault, Earls of Durham and Buchan, Lords Torphichen and Belhaven, Sir Thomas Brisbane, M. Arago, Honourable Edward Ellice, — Blackburn, Esq. the Provost of Perth, and the Reverend Henry Grey.

The Lord Advocate was croupier, supported on the right by the Earls of Camperdown and Kintore, Lord Elphinstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Grey, Lord Dalmeny, Honourable E. Petre, A. Bannerman, Esq. M.P. Honourable H. Grey, Professor Sedgwicke, the Provost of Greenock; and on the left by the Attorney-General, W. D. G. Haliburton, G. Wilbraham, Esq. M.P. Sir C. Lemon, Bart. M.P. R. Ferguson, Esq. of Raith, Reverend Mr Stanley, the Provost of Leith, G. Wood, Esq. Honourable Captain Grey.

After the cloth was removed, *Non nobis Domine* was sung by a select band of professional singers. The CHAIRMAN then gave the health of his Majesty, a monarch who has lived in the affections and esteem of his subjects beyond any other sovereign that ever existed.

GLEE, WRITTEN BY MR GILFILLAN.

O the King of merry England —
What King so loved as he ?

A gallant band he may command
In all his kingdoms three ;
And there the smile of beauty
Still falls upon the free :

O the King of merry England,
What King so loved as he !

Chorus—O the King, &c.

O the King of merry England —
The Rose upon its stem

Shall twine with Erin's Shamrock
Around his diadem,

While the Thistle of Old Scotland
Shall ne'er forgotten be :

O the King of merry England,
What King so loved as he !

O the King, &c.

O the King of merry England —
When wine-cups sparkle brim,

The first, the foremost pledge is given,
In bumper health, to him !

Hurra ! hurra ! the toast is

The Father of the Free :

O the King of merry England,
What King so loved as he !

O the King, &c.

O the King of merry England —
When sounds the battle drum,

With hearts of fire, and swords of flame,
A thousand warriors come

To drive from land his foemen,

Or sweep them from the sea :

O the King of merry England,
What King so loved as he !

O the King, &c.

(Immense cheering.)

The Chairman then gave the following toasts :—

The Queen. (Great cheering.) (Glee, "The King and the Queen.")

The Princess Victoria, and the rest of the Royal Family.

The health of a prince of the House of Brunswick, who has ever shewn himself the attached friend of civil and religious liberty, and as worthy a prince as any that ever lived within this realm,—the Duke of Sussex. (Great applause.) (Air, "Of noble race was Shenkin.")

The Army and the Navy. (Airs, "The British Grenadiers," and "Hearts of Oak.")

The Chairman then said — "Gentlemen, before proceeding to announce the toast which I am now about to propose to you, I must, in the first place, bespeak your kindness and indulgence for having been most unexpectedly placed in the situation which I fear I shall most unworthily fill — (Cries of "No, no," and cheers) — in consequence of the unavoidable absence of my

friend the noble Duke, who was to have presided on this memorable occasion. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, my consolation under these circumstances is, first, that I am sure I shall experience indulgence at your hands; and, in the second place, that it will require no force of eloquence on my part, and no sort of argument—that no species of influence need be resorted to, when I give this day the health of my noble friend now on my right hand, Earl Grey. (Deafening applause, and immense and long cheering.) Gentlemen, allow me to say that I consider this vast and unparalleled meeting as one not merely exhibiting a manifestation of general feeling, but as evincing great gratitude to my noble friend for the vast public services he has performed. (Hear, hear.) Not merely that, but, in my opinion, it is a meeting of great public importance. It is a meeting assembled to do honour to the exalted character of Lord Grey—to his great talents and his unimpeached and inflexible integrity—(Immense applause)—to his rare political consistency—(cheering)—and to the splendid services which he has rendered to his countrymen—(cheering)—during the short period of his extraordinary administration. (Cheering.) But in addition to this honour which we are so desirous of shewing Earl Grey on this occasion, I conceive also that this meeting is intended to be an incentive to induce other public men to aspire to his rare fame, and imitate his bright example. (Immense cheering) Gentlemen, if the amendment of the representation of the people in England, where it had been long sought for, was at length, by the sound advice, by the courage, by the perseverance, and by the abilities of my noble friend, embodied into an act of the Legislature in a part of its United Kingdom where local abuses and where partial defects had, however, become so strongly felt by the people, that it was no longer thought by any impartial, by any reflecting person, that it could be any longer tolerated in that portion of the United Kingdom,—I ask the company present what was the great complaint, what was the universal grievance under which Scotland lived, —(Great cheering)—where, without any intention to commit exaggeration on this point, the whole system of representation was either unsound or illusory, where the rights of property with respect to it, were either overlooked or disregarded, or what was worse, perverted—(immense cheering)—where the just claims of the intelligent, of the well educated, and even of the wealthy, were disregarded,—and where, in short, we were under the reproach of living under an oligarchical domination. (Cheers.) But, Gentlemen, when we now know, and more than know,—when we feel that all these evils have been removed under the superintendence and by the direction, and with the responsibility of my noble friend as leading Minister of the Crown,—when this has been followed by the change that has taken place,—I ask you whether it was possible to do otherwise than, under the circumstances, to attempt to give utterance to the feelings and emotions of our minds, by an entertainment such as is here before us, unparalleled, I believe, in every particular circumstance belonging to it, but intended to offer, by means the most impressive and the most striking, with feelings spontaneous and disinterested—(great cheering)—I repeat it, disinterested as well as spontaneous,—(cheering;)—but with emotions as warm and generous, as they are both disinterested and spontaneous, to offer, I say, to my noble friend, who has cordially consented to be our guest on this occasion, this humble, but gratifying proof of our attachment and admiration. (Immense applause.) I feel inadequate to say more than I have done on this subject, sensible that it is far below what the occasion requires; but, such as it is, I trust you will excuse the inadequacy, and will accept with my heart that testimony which, I am sure, is sensibly felt by every individual in the company. Long and continued cheering.

EARL GREY rose amidst the most tremendous cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, which continued for several minutes. He said, — Mr Chairman and Gentlemen, I beg you to believe that it is not a mere phrase in the ordinary and common introduction to a speech, when I say, on an occasion like the present, that I feel myself entirely inadequate to express all I feel of satisfaction and gratitude—let me add, of pride—for the honour which has been done to me. (Great cheering.) The circumstances of this meeting are indeed so overpowering as to leave it almost impossible to a person so intimately connected with them, and so deeply affected by them, as I am, to do justice to the emotions which I feel. (Cheering.) My noble friend has stated that this meeting is unparalleled. I believe there is no example of any thing of the kind; and when I consider the occasion that has produced this assembly, the numerous and intelligent persons of whom it is composed, the place where it is held—the metropolis of the ancient kingdom of Scotland, (great cheering,) no less famed for its genuine love of liberty, than for its general intelligence, for its cultivation of the arts of peace, for its distinction in literature and science, and, above all, for that sober, calm, and reflecting sense, which, without abating the energies of popular feeling, directs it in its legitimate course by peaceable and quiet means, to the attainment of safe and legitimate ends. (Cheers.) It is farther calculated to make a deep impression. The reason given to you by my noble friend for our assemblage here this evening, was more immediately to do me honour, to a degree which I certainly wish I could feel myself worthy. (Cheering.) I consider it of a much more important nature, inasmuch as it has assembled here persons actuated by a common feeling, in support of civil and religious liberty, in support of a Government calculated at once to secure to the people their just rights, and to all the branches of the Government their necessary authority. (Great cheering.) There is another reflection, personally affecting myself, that suggests itself, and which is to me the most gratifying of all. This honour is not paid to a minister newly raised to power, in the vigour of his life, with a long career of active and useful services before him, and held as the expected author of benefits not yet accomplished; but to one who has descended, I will not say fallen, from high estate—whose official life and long parliamentary career is hastening to a final close—(Cries of “No, no,”)—with whom the balance has been struck between his promises and his performances. (Cheering.) The past is before his country for its judgment, and the future, so far as he is concerned, presents no object either for hope or fear. (Immense cheering.) Surely I may be allowed to indulge a just and reasonable pride, approaching, I trust, in no degree to any improper feeling of vanity, and presumption, when I find, upon an occasion like the present, in so vast an assembly, such as is now before me, that I have deserved well of my country. (Cries of “You have, you have,” and immense cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.) My noble friend has alluded to the great question of Parliamentary Reform; and even if he had not adverted to it, it is so intimately connected with the object of this meeting, that it would be impossible for me not to allude to it shortly. I certainly concur with him in thinking that to no part of the United Kingdom, so much as to Scotland, was reform necessary. (Cheering.) In England there were defects which required correction, and the correction of which the public opinion called for in a voice not to be misunderstood or resisted; but in England, though with defects requiring correction, there still was a representation in some degree popular, and not altogether inaccessible to the influence of popular opinion. But in Scotland the name of Representation was a mockery and an insult. (Immense cheering.) It had no reality nor

connection with popular influence or opinion ; and the particular election which took place, though there was an ostensible and outward acknowledgment of the right of the people, there was in substance a direct and utter denial of that right—(Great cheering)—which they enjoyed to no useful purpose, and which afforded them no degree of that influence which it was necessary for them to possess for the interest of good government, and the representation of the people. Gentlemen, if first of all, by any efforts of mine, — begun at an early period of life, and only suspended when I saw no hope of their success, and when by pressing I thought I was injuring rather than assisting the cause of Reform, — I was at last an humble instrument in the hands of Providence — (great cheering) — and supported by the confidence of our gracious Sovereign, (cheering,) to whom the people owe a deep debt of gratitude which they cannot repay,—and if next by the support of the people, that great cause was accomplished, — I desire no better remembrance of me to be preserved to posterity, and no better inscription to be inscribed on my tomb, than that I assisted in restoring to the people of England and Scotland, a fair and just exercise of the rights of electing their representatives. In no part of the kingdom was that support more effectually or more cordially given than in Scotland, and in no part of Scotland was there greater firmness and zeal, and at the same time greater moderation, than in the county and city of Edinburgh, and I am aware its benefits are no where more usefully experienced. (Cheering.) Proceeding upon the same principles upon which Parliamentary Reform was founded, namely, the principles of strengthening and preserving all the settled institutions of the State, upon those principles I trust we shall persevere to make such farther improvements as the increased intelligence of the people and the necessity of the times may render expedient. (Cheers.) In doing this, I am sure I need not say to such a meeting as this which I am now addressing, that we should carefully abstain from pressing any extreme or violent changes. (Great cheering.) I have the assurance that you will not do so from the response now made by you to the expression of that sentiment, (cheers ;) and I have the assurance also, that you will not do so, from every thing that I have seen and heard in my progress from England to attend this splendid meeting, at the invitation held out to me in so flattering a manner to meet you here on this occasion. (Cheering.) I have found here, as well as every where in my progress, a zealous attachment to the cause of liberty, and also a firm attachment to the true principles of our mixed form of Government. (Cheers.) I have found here, as every where, men who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them—who prize liberty above all things, and who in its defence, if need were, would do or die. (Great cheering.) We at the same time are impressed with this great truth, that for the sake of liberty the peace and order of society must be preserved, the authority of the law must be sustained, and the just power of regular and beneficial Government duly supported. Gentlemen, these sentiments, I am sure, prevail among the great body of those who have supported and helped to accomplish the great work of Reform. These sentiments, I hope, will not always be alien to the breasts of those who for a time have been opposite to what I have thought the interests of the people. We have lived in extraordinary times ; we have accomplished, after a great and severe struggle, a great work. In the course of the conflict, strong passions on all sides were excited, and it cannot be supposed that they should all at once subside. On the one side, impatience of abuse inspired many, perhaps, with too hazardous a desire to effect greater and more extensive changes — perhaps to press even salutary Reform with dangerous violence and

precipitation. All this I trust will be corrected, and I live in sanguine hope that we will see, when these feelings have subsided, on the one hand the good sense of the people, on the other, the necessity to make concessions to popular opinion, to the spirit of the age, and to a desire of improvement with increased intelligence and order. This hope I will cherish, notwithstanding many things that have passed—notwithstanding the frantic declarations we have lately heard, not only on the other side of the Irish Channel, but on this, coming from men who would provoke a desperate and fatal conflict. They do not see that a temporary success on their part—and even that, I warn them, is impossible—(cheering)—could not fail to entail consequences that would be almost fatal to them and the Constitution. And on what hope is this desperate courage, if courage I can call it, founded? I am told that a reaction has taken place, or that a change is expected to take place. Many will tell you that it has already taken place—(laughter)—that those who have been eager in the cause of Reform have seen reason to repent their error, have renounced their former opinions, and are ready to embrace those whose every effort was to defeat the measure of Reform that has been achieved. Reaction! vain and delusive thought! Who can see any symptom of such a state of things? Is it in the approbation that has followed me, so generally expressed by my countrymen since I left England? Is it in the expressions of regret and attachment which I have met with in every step of my way to this place? Is it, lastly, in the meeting of this day? (Immense cheering.) Whatever their vain imaginations may tell them—whatever their wishes may suggest—however false statements may induce some of them to believe such a thing,—it is hardly possible that any rational man among them can for a moment believe that any such reaction has any where taken place. No, gentlemen, the good sense and moderation in the people—their attachment to a King who so well deserves all their love—a sincere conviction of that wholesome form of government, the work of a thousand years, by which a degree of liberty has been secured to this country, at least unknown to any other nation of a peaceable and orderly disposition,—of this they may find symptoms enough even in the midst of the most enthusiastic expression called forth on an occasion like the present. But of a reaction—the advent of this millenium which they so earnestly desire and that happy state of things which they wish to see re-established, and in which corruption was nourished, and liberty repressed—reaction of this nature I am sure they may look for in every part of the country in vain; and take every meeting, great or small, they will find no symptom of it on which any rational man can found. Therefore, I say, that I do congratulate myself and the country on the happy termination of that contest which has given to the people of England and Scotland the means of all useful improvement, and I do rely, on what I am persuaded, that they will never be misled into any violence. (Cheering.) There are many topics which this occasion invites, and on which it would be pleasant to me to enter, but it cannot be necessary, in an enlightened assembly like the present, for me to suggest what will be anticipated by you all; and feeling that I have trespassed too long on your patience—(Cries of “No, no,” and great cheering)—at all events, as long as my strength will permit—(cheering)—I will take my leave, uttering again the expression of that deep and lasting gratitude, which must ever remain impressed on my mind, for the reception which I have met with in this city, for the reception which I have met with in this assembly, far exceeding any thing that I have ever seen or heard of before—(cheering.) As I have already stated, any merits to

which I can advance any just pretensions, and on account of which the gratitude of my country has been indelibly impressed on my mind, lies in having accomplished, by peaceable means, all that is necessary for the enjoyment of a free system of Government—the essentials of which have already been provided for. I cannot conclude without offering to my noble friend, who presides so well on this occasion—(cheers)—my great thanks for the too partial manner in which he has introduced the toast.—(Great cheers, and loud cries of “No.”) And before I sit down I will, with his permission, propose a toast appropriate to the occasion, and which is called for by the use and exercise of those powers which the constituency of Scotland has obtained—I mean, *The New Constituency of Scotland*. Air—“Reel of Tullochgorum,” after which the following glee, written by Mr William S. Daniel, was admirably sung by Messrs Kenward, Ebsworth, &c. &c. (the whole company joining in the chorus) and enthusiastically encored.

HE HATH MADE THE PEOPLE FREE!

AIR — “YE MARINERS OF ENGLAND.

Fill up the wine-cup, brethren !

And shout his name on high,
Till ancient Scotland's broomy hills,
Like joyous hearts, reply !

For freemen all would quaff it up,
Although it were a sea !

To the fame of his name
Who hath made the people free !
Who hath laid the spoiler in the dust,
And hath made the people free !

The step of every Briton
Is prouder on the earth,
For freedom waves her standard o'er
The country of his birth !
Then let him clasp her to his heart,
And let his prayer be
For the fame of his name
Who hath made the people free !
Who hath laid, &c.

Ye newborn lands of freemen !
France, Portugal, and Spain,
We stretch our hands to welcome you,
Across the azure main !
Then raise the song of praise with us,
Ye chainless sister three !
To the fame of his name
Who hath made the people free !
Who hath laid, &c.

And proud will be the laurels
Which after years will bind
Around the veteran statesman's brow —
The blessings of mankind !
Our sons will tell their little ones,
When seated on their knee,
Of the fame of his name
Who hath made the people free !
Who hath laid the spoiler in the dust,
And hath made his country free !

THE CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the next toast which I beg to submit to the company is the health of the Lord Chancellor of England, (Immense cheering and waving of handkerchiefs,) and his Majesty's Ministers. In giving the health of my noble friend, I am sure that every one who now hears me will think that it is utterly unnecessary for me to expatiate on his vast genius, his comprehensive mind, and his great and unremitting exertions and industry, all devoted, I may say, during the whole course of his public life, to the improvment of the condition of the people—(cheering)—and to the advancement of their moral and intellectual knowledge, thinking, I believe, that they can only thus justly be taught those qualities which are the best for promoting their peace and prosperity. In coupling the health of my noble friend with his Majesty's Ministers, I not only do so on account of the great situation he holds in his Majesty's councils, but because I feel the most sanguine hope,—nay, more, I have the most confident expectation,—that both he and the other Ministers of the King will think that, in adopting Lord Grey's public principles, and following the same course of public conduct which he followed, they will secure the best interests of the Government—(cheering ;)—and that, by doing so, they will use the most certain means of securing and perpetuating the confidence both of their Sovereign and their countrymen. I beg to propose the health of the Lord Chancellor and his Majesty's Ministers. (Loud and continued cheering.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR rose amidst enthusiastic plaudits, and said,—My Lord Rosebery and Gentlemen, I am sure I shall best express my own feelings in beginning to address you by repeating what my noble friend prefaced his speech with, that I do not use a common phrase when I tell you that I want words to express the feelings with which your kind reception of me has overpowered me at this moment. (Cheering.) I know, Gentlemen, however, and that consideration might well stifle within me any feelings of personal pride or arrogance, that I owe this expression from you, not by any manner of means so much to any personal deserts of my own—(cheering)—as to the accidental circumstance, but to me the most honourable, of having the pride and gratification to serve that great and gracious Prince who lives in the hearts of his people, and who, for all the services he has rendered to his country, and his honest, straightforward, and undeviating patronage of the best rights and interests of his country, has well earned that unparalleled praise bestowed so justly, and without any exaggeration, on him by my noble friend your chairman, than whom none others of his predecessors ever more richly deserved the affections and gratitude of his subjects. (Great applause.) But I also owe your kind reception of me to my noble friend having judiciously coupled my name with those of my most respected colleagues, the rest of his Majesty's Ministers—(Cheers)—some of whom are here present, and others who are not present, will hear of the manner in which you have been pleased to name them; and I can answer for them that they will be penetrated with the same gratitude which I now feel, and will be incited by that feeling of gratitude to disregard looking behind them, except only to take an example by their colleague, whose irreparable loss they have lately sustained, and to whose great services this most splendid and unparalleled national testimonial has been so appropriately paid. But looking forward, in all other respects, I hope that we shall, by the confidence of our countrymen, be animated to exert ourselves in the service of the people, and supported by that confidence only to be earned by our own endeavours, and supported by the confidence of our master, will continue to earn the approbation of the country. (Cheering.) Gentlemen, I have not before had the satisfaction of appearing before an assemblage of my fellow-citizens in Edinburgh since I had the honour to be clothed with the attributes of office. (Cheers.)

I have before met you in great numbers upon an occasion when liberal men were not in elevated situations—(cheers, and laughter)—when from the head of the State no encouraging smile of royal favour was half so discernible as were the frowns, the perennial frowns, under whose mortifying but harmless shade we then persevered in our exertions for the people, and flourished, notwithstanding. (Laughter, and cheers.) I remind you of this in order to satisfy those who may look with an eye of envy, perchance, on the present meeting, and to attribute its numbers to the favour with which men in office hold the opinions which you all are met to-day to avow. But I *have* to remind you of an occasion on which, with no such possibility of misconstruction, the citizens of Edinburgh flocked together to celebrate, in the shade of opposition, what they are now exulting over the triumph of, in the sunshine of success, and under the patronage of power. (Immense cheering.) Gentlemen, upon that occasion I said, out of office, and at that time with little prospect of ever being in office, what I am now proud to repeat in the same words which I used nine years ago, and which I can say as conscientiously, now that I have been four years Minister, as I did then in opposition,—“My fellow-citizens of Edinburgh, these hands are clean.” (Loud and long continued cheering.) Gentlemen, in taking office, and holding it, and retaining it, I have sacrificed no feeling of a public nature,—I have deserted no friend—(cheers)—I have abandoned no principle—I have forfeited no pledge—(cheers)—I have done no job—I have promoted no unworthy man, to the best of my knowledge—I have stood in the way of no man’s fair pretensions to promotion—I have not abused my patronage—I have not abused the ear of my master—and I have not deserted the people. (Cries of “No, never, hurrah, hurrah.”) I am one of those ministers, and my noble friend is another, who have never feared the people. I rejoice, and delight, and glory—in office and out of office—in every opportunity of meeting the people—(loud applause)—to render an account to them of my stewardship, and, face to face with them, telling them what I think, even when I happen to think differently from them. (Cheering.) For be well assured that that statesman only knows half his duty, and has only half learned what belongs to his place, who would rule men, who would administer the affairs of his fellow-subjects, if he has only learned to fight for the people against the frowns of power, unless he can also, when he thinks the people ill advised, do good to the people according to his conscience, and in spite of the people themselves. (Immense cheering.) And such would be my opinion, and such the course of my conduct, if, unfortunately, it ever happened—and I have never yet seen the day, or the act of the people that could lead me to believe it could ever happen—that I and the people should ever seriously differ in opinion. (Great cheering.) I entirely agree in all those wise and statesmanlike principles which have been so impressively, so clearly, and so convincingly expounded to you by my noble friend who preceded me. Let the Government of the country, strong in the support both of the crown and the people, proceed steadily, firmly, and unflinchingly, to discharge their duty by promoting the progress of liberal opinions; but let them not be hurried either out of their course to the right or to the left, or onward in their course, faster or farther than sound reflection, calm deliberation, and statesmanlike prudence, entitle them to go. (Great cheering.) Some men I know—nay, a great number, I have no doubt honest conscientious men—men, generally speaking, of sound opinions, but somewhat unreflecting, and who think that execution and action is every thing, and that all the time that is spent in deliberation and in preparation is time thrown away;—some of these men blamed my noble friend and colleagues the year before last, 1833, and said they had done nothing during the session. One-twentieth part of one of those nothings would have made the fortune of

any other administration. (Laughter and cheers.) I do not mean—because you do not require it—in presence of my noble friend and colleagues, who would restrain me if I had an intention to enter into a superfluous panegyric of that extraordinary session, in which the Ministers were said to have done nothing for the people,—I only mean to shew those who think that we are too slow and do too little, that which we did in that unparalleled year. We emancipated the trade of India and China from fetters of monopoly, and placed on a new and solid and liberal footing the Government of an empire extending over more than seventy millions of our fellow-subjects. We emancipated the slaves in our Colonies, — (great cheering.) giving freedom to 800,000 human beings — an experiment of a magnitude frightful to contemplate, and which would never have been required to be made to that magnitude and extent if former rulers had betimes taken gradual steps towards accomplishing that mighty change—an experiment on the success and entire success of which I fully reckon, and all the accounts, with a most trifling exception, which have hitherto reached us, strengthen this expectation, but of which, if it was attended with evil and mischief, instead of being crowned with success, I am ready to take on my head singly, if necessary, the undivided responsibility of this act of making the slave free. (Immense cheering.) I hope his freedom will be attended with no mischief either to others or to himself. But his freedom was no longer an object or matter of choice to the country. Then there was also a reform of what used to be called a great nest of abuse, only some people, the moment a nest is cleaned out, think no more of it, nor of those who cleaned it, than if it had never existed at all, — I mean that great Court of Equity over which I unworthily have the honour to preside; and that I may not weary you by any long remarks, I will just state that after having effected the most substantial Reform in the Church Establishment of Ireland to which I need not farther allude at present, (and it is no fault of ours, that another Reform there has not been accomplished,) we closed the session by a measure as great and important as any other that Parliament ever adopted, save and except the greater measure of Parliamentary Reform, of which it was the direct and legitimate offspring—I mean the great Reform in the Constitution of all the Scotch Burghs. All this was said to be nothing, and I have mentioned only five out of ten of these great measures, and, therefore, I am not surprised at hearing people say that we have done *less* than nothing this Session, because we could not make the slave more free than we then made him; because we could not make the China trade more open than we then made it; we could not leave the Constitution of the Scotch Burghs more open than we left it. A door cannot be more open than when flung back to the wall: and all we have done in reform was important as far as it went, and has been continued by the way, and additions made to it during the last session, all of which it is convenient for our detractors to overlook. All that we have done this Session is nothing fit to be placed in the same line with those other nothings to which I have alluded — I mean the other little trifling matter of the abolition in England of the poor laws, of which you, happily for yourselves, know nothing at all about, whom all connected with England know to be the greatest mischief that a country ever groaned under — a mischief to the proprietor, to the middle classes, and absolute ruin and destruction to the poor. (Cheers.) We shall go on heedless of the attacks of those hasty spirits. (Cheers.) They are men of great honesty, of much zeal, and of no reflection at all. (Laughter.) They would travel towards their object, but they are in such a hurry to set out, and to get three minutes earlier than we ourselves, that they will not wait to put the linch-pins into the wheel. They would go on a voyage of discovery to unknown regions, but will not wait to look whether the compass is on board;

and when they see the port in view, they will not wait for five minutes to go round to it, but dash in among the breakers, and run the vessel ashore. They would construct an edifice, and raise a huge and massy pile; but all they look at is the outside, the appearance, the mere shell, and they will not take the trouble to see whether there were any partitions to make it useful and comfortable to live in, or to use the plummet and the line to see that it is perpendicular, lest it should tumble about their ears. I wholly respect their good intentions—I acquit them of all blame of that description—I make them my most respectful obeisance when getting into their carriage, but I do not think it convenient to accompany them. When going on board their vessel, I choose to abide on the shore; and as to taking any share in their building, I will stand at a respectful distance—(cheers)—for it might make an experiment which I would not wish to see tried, either on their heads or my own,—I mean in reference to the relative resistance of the two bodies. In plain terms, these are no safe guides nor just judges; and I fear the critics of the measure are no fair critics of any British Ministry; therefore I will go on and take care to have my vessel in order, to have my carriage road worthy, as my ship is sea worthy. I will use the plummet and the square, and build according to rule, and not begin to run up a building which never can be better than a shell, even if it do not tumble about my head, but I will go slowly, safely, and surely to work, till I can build that house substantially. (Cheers.) But if I differ with any of those persons, not doubting their honesty—if I differ with them only mistrusting their zeal—I differ a great deal more from another class who are ten thousand times more dangerous. I only differ with them as to the pace, the speed I go at; but I differ with the others as to the direction in which I am to proceed, for they will either stand stock still to be safe, or, to avoid change, they will go to the south when I go to the north; therefore, with them I have an irreconcilable, a radical difference. These men are the most unsafe guides of all. They are so much afraid of every thing like change, that although they would have improvement, it is at such an immeasurable distance, so far off, that neither their eyes, nor their children's, nor their grandchildren's, will ever be able to discover its approach. Reform is on their lips—they pretend they have no objection to certain reforms; but, as it was formerly remarked, they have a verb “reform” of an odd kind—their verb “reform” is an imperfect, which has only got a future tense. (laughter.) They say that all things ought to be done gradually and slowly; and to make sure of their being slowly done, they move on in such a way that the minutest eye that exists cannot discover that they have changed places. There is one exertion to which these men have no objection, one sort of movement that they do not dislike any how, and they are glad enough if they have the opportunity of moving into mischief and retreating backwards. (Laughter.) I never heard of any thing with greater astonishment than what I heard this evening, partly from my noble friend and partly from those around me,—the late language of the most fearful, of the most detestable, of the most incredible description used by the friends of order, the enemies of anarchy, the haters of change,—by those who cry revolution every time that a bill is brought in to correct an acknowledged abuse, or to make the slightest improvement in any part of our institutions—who testify their abhorrence of anarchy, their love of order, and, I am afraid I must add, their lust of power and place—(great applause)—which I fear they will never rest satisfied till they have made a blood-thirsty attempt to regain, but which they have lost for ever,—I mean the power of misgoverning the King's subjects for their own private ends. I need not add that all their speculations about the unpopularity of the Reformers—about the approaching and already begun reaction which my noble friend explained—about the repentance in which the people are said to have made some

progress, a repentance of having supported the Reformed Ministry, and still clinging by that Ministry, are vain and delusive. I can only say, besides the answer to the doctrine of reaction and repentance which this vast assemblage presents here to-day, that I have seen, and I can tell them most conscientiously and most correctly, that I have seen not one single specimen of reaction all over Scotland, and I have traversed it to within forty miles of John o' Groat's House, and in all directions, Highland and Lowland, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, and I have not seen one single sample of reaction; and the repentance, if it does exist, hides its head, so that I have not been able to perceive one individual penitent over the kingdom. Gentlemen, the truth is, that you may guess by the rage of these short-sighted, and I should now say—for I am disposed from what I have seen this evening to say—ill conditioned and ill disposed individuals, and disloyal subjects, (Hear, hear,) their discontent and spite arises entirely from mortified hopes, disappointed ambition, thirst of place which they cannot slake at the public fountain, and from finding, that though they may cry out reaction, repentance, and unpopularity of Reform, if there is any such, at all events they cannot tell where this great unpopularity is to be found, for they cannot pretend that they have any where found one single fraction of a fraction of this boasted reaction. We shall go on in our course firm, uncompromising, unhesitating, and unflinching. We shall not be hurried on to any other pace than what we deem expedient for the country, and safe for the measures themselves that we are interested in carrying forward. We shall not be hurried on to any other course on account of any thoughtless clamour proceeding from the impatient quarter adverted to, but deliberately advising what we deem just and necessary, safe and expedient measures. We shall defy all opposition (Hear, hear,) from the other and worse class of enemies, those which are against every reform, and who, if left to themselves, would renew over the people the reign of terror, and the empire of midnight darkness. (Immense cheering.) Gentlemen, a pleasing duty falls on me, which I am sure you will assist me to perform, in rendering to the quarter to which it is so justly due, the tribute of our affectionate respect to our worthy Chairman. (Cheering.) The inevitable and much lamented absence, in consequence of ill health, of my noble friend, the noble Duke who was to have filled the chair, suddenly and most unexpectedly, at a quarter of an hour's notice, called on Lord Rosebery to fill his place; and I may appeal to every one who hears me, whether they ever saw the duties of that office more admirably performed, even with the greatest preparation. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, I beg to propose the health of our noble chairman. (Cheering.)

The EARL of ROSEBERY said,—I beg to assure the company, that in no public meeting, whether of a political or other character, have I ever received the same degree of personal gratification as I have felt this day, nor at any time have I ever experienced feelings of greater pride, as well as satisfaction and pleasure, than on finding my health drunk in the manner in which it has been done by this assembly. To be connected in any manner, to have my name associated in any way, with the proceedings of this night, I should undoubtedly think a very high honour; but, unsolicited, to have been originally proposed as vice-president of this great assembly, and again, this day, to be selected, in the absence of the noble Duke, equally unsolicited, when there are around me in this room so many who, from their ability, character, and services, and other merits, are much more fitted to occupy the place I have filled, than I can pretend to be, I shall always consider and sincerely feel one of the proudest distinctions of my life, and as sufficient to hand my name down historically to posterity upon real public grounds, having ever been a steady, although a humble supporter of my noble friend, Earl Grey; but

whether from that, or from any other cause, it is that I have been honoured with this proud distinction, I equally feel obliged for the honours that have been paid to me, for which I have no expression adequate to convey my feelings, except that they are warm and sincere. Accept, then, I beg of you, my best thanks for the high honour you have conferred upon me. (The noble Earl sat down amid much cheering.)

The CROUPIER said,—The toast that I have the honour of proposing on this occasion, is “the health of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, and prosperity to the city of Edinburgh.” (Cheering.) I feel no small difficulty in addressing my fellow-citizens in this assembly, after the great eloquence I have heard on this occasion; but, in proposing the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and the prosperity of the city of Edinburgh, I am only bringing before you what I may say has been already announced by the Chairman, and by the noble Earl whose great services we are met here to commemorate,—(cheering,)—and by the Lord Chancellor, who has pointed out the benefits of Réform so fully and so eloquently. There is no doubt whatever, that there were formerly a Lord Provost, and Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh. It is a fact perfectly ascertained from the history of this country, and of which there are a great many persons who can give perfectly clear and unexceptionable evidence—(laughter)—but with the other part of the toast, the prosperity of the city of Edinburgh, what possible connection had the Lord Provost and Magistrates with it? I would say, that, if there had ever been an invention by the most skilful, cunning, and wise men who ever laid their heads together, in order to frame something to prevent the prosperity of the city of Edinburgh, the former Council, Magistrates, and Lord Provost, were those men. (Cheers and laughter.) We have had ample experience of them,—we have had centuries of those Lord Provosts—(laughter)—who have had liberal grants from the Crown, lands bestowed on them, revenues intrusted to their management, who had funds borrowed, and creditors who believed them. (Laughter.) It is, I am told, equally ascertained, that they usually chose their representative to Parliament; but if the town of Edinburgh—if the creditors of the town—if the business of the town—derived little advantage from them,—I ask what benefit did the country derive from them—those thirty-three men chosen yearly to send a representative to Parliament! It is to Earl Grey that we are indebted for the wholesome and salutary change that has taken place; he has put the power into your hands; he has imposed upon you the duty of exercising it with courage, with honesty, and moderation. You are now to choose your own Magistrates; you have chosen your own representatives; and if you exercise that power rightly and duly, can there be any doubt it will promote the prosperity of the city of Edinburgh? And is there not now an end to a long period of mismanagement—to a long series of misrule, of which there are perhaps some features hardly yet obliterated, some common sewers hardly yet sufficiently cleaned? (Laughter.) There can be no doubt that it is to Earl Grey you owe the means! and to him you owe the privilege of electing your representative, which you have exercised, I believe, most duly, honestly, and impartially, in the choice you have made; and with one voice you will now celebrate the Provost, the Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, in whom you may repose your firm confidence, that they will now, as they have hitherto done, evince their obligations to you for the honourable station in which you have placed them by a conscientious and laborious discharge of their duty, by endeavouring to sift every abuse, and to promote the welfare of their fellow-citizens, as far as in their power. It would be unreasonable to expect that, after so long a continuance in abuse, after so much waste and extravagance, after such an unaccountable accumulation of debt

which has fallen on this city by the misguided views, may I add corrupt conduct, of the former self-elected corporation, can you expect that at once you can be relieved from all those burdens imposed on you without acting a consistent and decided part, and affording to the new Magistrates a firm, undeviating, and honest co-operation? I believe I may be permitted to say, without referring to the city of Edinburgh alone, that there has been during the last and former years a marked increase of prosperity throughout Great Britain. The apprehensions of many men are totally groundless. The great evils that they anticipated are far from being realized, as they pretended them to be, by a failure of all the resources of the State, and that instead of being diminished by reform, they have been augmented by its operation. (Cheering.) I propose, Gentlemen, the health of those who occupy so worthily the high station which their citizens have allotted them—The Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Town Council, and prosperity to the city of Edinburgh.

The LORD PROVOST rose amidst enthusiastic cheering, and said—If ever there was an occasion in which the health of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, was proposed in a gratifying manner, it could not possibly be more gratifying than on the present occasion, at such a festival, which is unparalleled in the annals of this city, and which will never be forgot in the history of Edinburgh. I consider this as the proudest day of my life. Allusion has been made by my Lord Advocate to Earl Grey, as the individual by whom reform in our burgh corporations has been brought about; and what must have been my pride to receive under my roof the author of these reforms! and the reception which has been given him this day, proves the unanimity respecting his merits which is generally felt in this city. The Lord Advocate has also alluded to the situation of Edinburgh under former Governments; all I shall say on that subject is, that I was excluded from office, for twenty-one years, on account of my principles, and now placed in my present situation, what must be my feelings to be chosen by my fellow-citizens the Lord Provost of the metropolis of Scotland? Of the prosperity of Edinburgh I shall say nothing, except that it seems to have improved in spite of the old system of Government. Its fame has extended far and wide, and on a recent occasion it has acted as a magnet in drawing such a bright constellation of talent and genius as was never seen before—(cheers)—and it is particularly gratifying to myself, that these celebrated and illustrious strangers were delighted, not only with the beauties of our city, but also with the reception they met with. I will not detain you farther than to return my sincere thanks for the manner the toast has been drunk, and beg to propose the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and city of Glasgow, and prosperity to Glasgow. (Cheers.)

Bailie GILMOUR shortly returned thanks, and proposed the Marquis of Breadalbane and the Liberal Peers of Scotland.

MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.—It has fallen to my lot to return thanks for the compliment that has been paid to that portion of the peerage of Scotland which is known to profess liberal opinions, and the members of which, in their public conduct, have acted on liberal principles. (Cheers.) I do not know whether we can really arrogate to ourselves any intrinsic merit for the opinions and the conduct which we have upheld; but this I do believe, that that portion of the Peerage to which you have paid the compliment, I should certainly say is most in accordance with the public opinion of the day—with the circumstances of the times in which we live, and most satisfactory to the wants and wishes of the people. (Cheers.) For myself and the other honourable members of the Peerage of Scotland, I beg to say how sensible we are of the compliment you have paid to us.

For myself I may say that I have followed that course of liberal policy, an example of which has been set down by our illustrious guest; and I profess to be a follower humbly, but zealously, under his guidance, and to have been the sincere, though, compared with his mighty efforts, the feeble instrument in endeavouring to bring about that great measure of reform, by which the fountains of Government have been purified. I regret that we are so few in number, but I look forward to better times, and I trust that others will open their eyes and see the state of things as they really exist. Only conceive that in this country there is only one of the representative peers who sympathizes in the triumph of our illustrious guest, and who is now amongst us, Lord Elphinstone. (Loud and repeated cheering.) I am now about to propose a toast, with which, I am sure, every individual will cordially sympathize. Our noble chairman eloquently depicted the public virtues of our distinguished guest, and I wish that I possessed his eloquence to expatiate on those less brilliant but equally endearing qualities of that great man, for those who know him best find it difficult to say whether he has shone noblest in his public or private life; but I may say, that, in addition to those great qualities which have rendered him an illustrious and useful statesman, he possesses also all those domestic virtues which endear him to his family, and the private circle of his friends. You have already paid every mark of respect to his public conduct, but you must also regard with affectionate sympathy all who are near and dear to him, particularly an illustrious lady. (Loud cheers.) I beg, therefore, to propose the health of the lady of our illustrious guest—the Countess Grey. (Loud cheers.) The Countess, who was seated in the centre box of the gallery, stood up and repeatedly acknowledged the compliment in the most graceful manner, amidst the loud and long continued cheers of the immense assemblage.

EARL GREY said,—The expressions of personal kindness to me with which my noble friend has introduced this toast, and the most gratifying manner in which you have received it, call for a return of my warmest thanks. You have already imposed upon me a large debt of gratitude for the approbation expressed of my public conduct, but in thus receiving the name of a person, the dearest to my affections—(cheers)—you have added to that mark of public approbation that feeling of personal kindness which exceeds any thing I have before met with upon any public occasion. I am sure the person you have thus distinguished will feel, as I do, most grateful for the honour you have done her; and on her part, without farther detaining you, I offer you my best and warmest thanks. I beg leave now to propose a toast which I am sure will be received with universal acclamation. I propose to you the health of the worthy representative of the county of Edinburgh, Sir John Dalrymple—(cheers)—one of the most distinguished and firm supporters of Parliamentary Reform—a steady and consistent advocate, on all occasions, of measures the best calculated to promote the civil and religious liberties of his country. With him are associated many members, representatives of Scotland, the choice of the new Constituency, who do ample justice to the beneficial effects of that reform which was stated to be ruinous, revolutionary, and shewed the utter falsehood of those predictions which said there would be returned to Parliament persons unworthy of their support. Many distinguished persons in connection with my honourable friend have done themselves honour by choosing those who have been signalized by their liberal and independent conduct. I give you the health, then, of Sir John Dalrymple, and the liberal members of Scotland. (Cheers.) Air—“Johnnie’s Grey Brecks.”

SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE said,—The duty devolves on me to return thanks in the name of the liberal members of Scotland. (Cheers.) It has only devolved on me in consequence of my having the honour to be representative of the metropolitan county of Scotland. When I was first called forth to meet in public with my countrymen, which was when the great question of Reform was brought forward, it was then that I was encouraged to address public meetings, to which my habits in life had never before accustomed me, I had often occasion to crave the indulgence of the gentlemen of the county and of my fellow citizens of Edinburgh, and if I required that indulgence on any former occasion, I put it to yourselves whether I can run any risk by seeking your indulgence on this occasion, when there are many here among those included in the present toast much more competent for the duty devolved upon me than I can pretend to be. It is not my intention to take up your valuable time, but I hope you will permit me in a few words, to express the great satisfaction I have experienced in having the honour of meeting here this day the consistent and enlightened Ministers to whom we Scotsmen owe our privileges as freemen. Formerly we owed our liberty to England; but, having obtained a Magna Charta for ourselves under Earl Grey, we have now our own liberties, and we have the satisfaction of feeling and knowing that we are able to assist our fellow subjects of England and Ireland. It has been truly and justly said, that this our noble guest has fought a hard battle for nearly half a century. A complete and splendid victory has been the successful result of his gigantic efforts. My honourable friend has been the benefactor of his country, and is richly entitled to the gratitude of all his countrymen, who have so largely benefited by his services. Our noble guest has done more for the benefit of mankind than ever fell to the lot of statesman to do before. (Great cheering.) He has obtained the approbation of mankind, and his name will descend to posterity as one of its most illustrious patriots. I am proud, in my own name, and in the name of those included in the toast, to return our thanks to our noble guest for the benefits he has conferred on our country. It is our privilege and our duty to speak our honest sentiments, and we are at no risk in giving them utterance. I will not detain you farther; but I beg leave to propose a bumper, which I am satisfied will be received with acclamation,—The health of my excellent friend the Lord Advocate of Scotland. (Great cheering.)

The LORD ADVOCATE.—I return you all my best thanks for the handsome manner in which you received the toast of my honourable friend. I am unwilling to keep up the time of this assemblage in expressing those feelings which almost overpower me on the present occasion, as there are still many more important duties remaining to be performed. If we were briefly to allude to the services and the virtues of the many stranger friends who have honoured us with their presence, the business of this evening would with difficulty be got over. I trust, therefore, that they will all feel that in the minds and hearts of Scotsmen, there is but one feeling of gratitude to all the friends and supporters of liberty, who in any part of the world have espoused that cause, but above all to the strangers of our Sister Kingdom England, who, while we had no representation of our own, supported our cause, and zealously co-operated with us in all our efforts, till we ultimately gained the object of our just and legitimate desires. But there is one present so distinguished by his great deserts in the cause of liberty, and in the cause of Reform, that I regret that I have not been able to prevail on one more efficient than myself to bring his high merits and great

services, independent mind and general conduct, into view this evening. (Great cheering.) I am sure there is no person but must feel how much indebted our country is to the services of the Earl of Durham (great cheering); to that noble Earl who has honoured us with his presence, and who has, through a long and honourable Parliamentary career, adhered consistently and independently to those principles which are the best calculated to secure the rights and privileges of the people, and the best interests of the country. During the period in which Mr Lambton represented one of the greatest counties in England, in him the people ever found they had a firm, true, and independent advocate, no form of power ever prevented him from espousing the cause of the oppressed and the righteous. No considerations of any kind ever induced him to swerve in the performance of his public duties; and, whenever this great question came forward, I ask you if there was a man more zealous, more powerful, more uncompromising in supporting the rights of the people, than Mr Lambton was during his career. As Earl of Durham, he is now member of the House of Lords; and there must be in all present a joy and self-gratulation that, on so great an occasion as the present, we are honoured in meeting with this nobleman. I will not consume more of your time in delivering sentiments which every heart around me rejoices in feeling to be just, than by announcing the health of that distinguished individual, coupled with the great and distinguished Reformers of England, with whom he has the honour of being associated—the Reformers of that great country who have set an example to the civilized world, of adherence to the rights of the people, of a firm and steady resolve to resist every invasion of what is just, and who have held out to us an example of moderation, yet determination, in demanding those privileges to which they are entitled. I have, therefore, to propose the health of the Earl of Durham and the Reformers of England. (Tremendous cheering.)

LORD DURHAM.—It is quite impossible for me to express to you adequately the gratification which I have derived, the heartfelt pleasure I have experienced, from witnessing the splendid scene of this day. It is, indeed, a noble tribute paid to my illustrious relation, one of which he may be justly proud, but of which I need say no more, than that he has acknowledged it in terms that do honour to his heart and justice to his eloquence. But highly as I estimate this, as it is termed, appropriate tribute, this great act of national justice rendered to an illustrious statesman, I agree with my honourable friend in thinking that this meeting is also valuable for public reasons, and on public grounds. How often have we been told by Tory authorities—you must allow me to make use of that expression; they seem to have been ashamed of it, and to have departed from it,—how often have we been told again that the spirit of reform was dying away, that liberal feelings are no longer predominant, and, as my noble friend expressed it, that the day was fast approaching when the people of England would return as repentant sinners to their abandoned home of torryism, to be received in the open arms of their forgiving Tory masters. I ask you, do the proceedings of this day indicate any such wanton abandonment of their inestimable privileges? (“No, no!”) The popular gathering of this day, if I may use a Scotch expression, proves that the best and most influential of Scotland, not perhaps the majority of the nobility of this country, because, without their tickets being countersigned at Dunbar, they could not come, are present at this magnificent festival. If, at this gathering, we miss the presence of those illustrious Tories and their veteran leader, we have here the representatives, I mean the Provosts and Magistrates of the commerce and industry of the

great towns of Scotland, and all tell us a very different tale from that which the Tories would tell us, and all is full of joyous anticipation to the free, and independent, and liberal, and patriotic people of Scotland. So would it be in every part of the empire, were an occasion offered of eliciting the sentiments of the people of this country. It is true, we have no longer to make the same exertions as when we struggled for the Reform Bill; but no man should tell me that our feelings and principles are not the same. (Cheering.) How foolish to imagine that the great tide of improvement can be arrested in its progress, or that it ceases to flow with a resistless power! It is true, the barriers and obstacles have been removed, and the waves flow in a more even channel—the tumult has been arrested; but the depth, the power, the all-conquering energies still remain—(Great cheering—exhibiting itself, no doubt, more smoothly, but equally effectively; ay, equally, and, if roused into action, omnipotent. Such indications, therefore, as the present of your dominant strength, of your continued steadiness of purpose, I deem to be most valuable, and likely to be productive of most beneficial results. And now I ought to apologize for taking up so much of your time. (Cries of “No, no,” and cheers.) I must beg you to accept my best thanks for the cordial reception given me, and the high honour bestowed upon me, by connecting my name with that of the Reform Bill. I have no such claim for your consideration as are possessed by my noble friends. Their transcendant talents amply justify any homage that is done to them; but how can I repay the meed of approbation which you have bestowed upon me? I acknowledge the immeasurable superiority of my noble friends; but in one respect I will not yield to them, nor to any man, in attachment to my country—(cheering)—and in a firm uncompromising determination ever to strengthen and maintain its liberties and institutions. My learned friend, the Lord Advocate, has been pleased to refer to my public services. I have now been more than twenty years in public life, and during the whole of that period I have ever felt it to be a duty and pleasure to act with my noble relation whom you are honouring this night, differing from him occasionally, as all men do, who have any pretensions to independence, but following him steadily in the great object of his political life; and I will tell you, that I believe this object to have been, which I know they were meant to be, effective, unflinching, but safe and practicable reforms—the correction of all abuses—the upholding of the just prerogatives of the Crown, and the true rights of the nobility, but at the same time the extension of the privileges of the people, and their adaptation, as my noble friend has observed, to the increased and increasing intelligence of the age. (Great cheering.) I know very well that there are some conscientious people who may differ from us; but, in my humble judgment, these are the best and the only means by which can be maintained that security to property, that protection to industry, and that permanence to the institutions of the country, which are all noted as essential to the prosperity of this country. (Great cheering.) I am aware that there are men who think that we feel considerable apprehension from the increasing privileges given to classes who have not hitherto enjoyed them. I feel no such distrust. They have proportionably as much at stake as we have,—they are as much interested in the preservation of tranquillity as we are. (Cheers.) I look at their industry and intelligence, and I repose with perfect confidence in their conduct—(cheers)—but be that as it may, I contend that it was necessary that the experiment should be made. In the early periods, Government went on without a people—in the next period, they went on in despite of the people—and now the experiment has been tried whether they cannot go on with the people. (Cheering.) In my conscience I believe that it will, and that you

may depend on a cordial and affectionate co-operation in preserving all the institutions most valuable to the country. One word more, and I have done. My noble and learned friend, the Lord Chancellor, has been pleased to give some sound advice to some classes of persons, of whom, I confess, I have known nothing but they are persons whom he considers to evince too much impatience in their desires for the progress of civilization. I will freely own to you that I am one of those that see with regret every hour that passes over the existence of acknowledged but unreformed abuses. (Rapturous applause.) I am, however, and I have no doubt you will agree with me, willing to accept their correction as deliberately as our rulers wish, but it must be on one condition, that every measure must be proposed in conformity with the principle, for which we have ever contended. I object to the compromise of those principles. I do not object to the deliberation with which they are conducted; but I object to the compromise of those principles. (Cheering.) I object to the clipping, and the paring, and the mutilating, which must inevitably follow an attempt to conciliate enemies, who are not to be gained — (great applause,) and who will requite your advances by pointing out your inconsistency, your abandonment of your friends and principles, and ascribe the discontent created in our own ranks by these proceedings, to the cause that liberal feelings no longer predominate in the country. Against such a course of proceeding I must ever protest, — (cheering) — as pregnant with the worst consequences, as exciting distrust and discontent, where enthusiastic devotion is necessary; and, on the other hand, by creating vain hopes, which never can be realized; and above all, by placing weapons in the hands of those, who will only use them for our destruction, and the destruction of the great and important interests committed to our charge. With this frank and free exposition of my sentiments, which I never have concealed wherever I have been, and never will conceal, I beg to state that I am ready to accept this qualification, to grant the admitted extent in deliberating which my noble friend and the Ministers may require, and to place confidence in their declarations of this night, which I am sure will give an earnest of tranquillity to the country, which perhaps it does not possess, and to grant that support which an humble individual like me can give them. Accidentally this morning, this list of toasts was placed in my hands, in which I found that the committee assigned to me a toast of such great importance, that you will not deem it disrespectful of me, if I assure you that at the notice of a few hours I am not adequate to do it justice, considering the great and important interests and the extent of the excitement which prevails in Ireland on the great question of the day, and on which hangs the destinies of the Administration, and on the proper conduct of affairs there the tranquillity of the country depends. I am sure you will allow me to give the toast simply assuring you, that I cordially coincide in it, and that none of the people of Ireland are more anxious to see the peace and prosperity of that country, than I am. I express an avowal of my incompetency at this moment, but beg you will accept the declaration, that there is no person more interested in the existence and the prevalence of that prosperity than I am. Suffer me to call upon you to drink with enthusiasm, Peace and prosperity to Ireland. Air, “St Patrick’s Day in the Morning.”

The Chairman then gave, the health of the right honourable James Abercromby, member for the city, which was received with immense cheering.

MR ABERCROMBY — I wish I had words to express the gratitude I feel for the manner in which you have received the toast proposed from the

chair. I feel that I have no public services which can entitle me to your approbation. (Cries of "yes—many.") I can only attribute it to the circumstance that I have been a steady adherent to those principles of Reform, and to those principles of civil and religious liberty, of which you, the people of Scotland, have been useful and efficient supporters. The manner in which you have been pleased to receive this toast, is not merely a mark of your approbation of my conduct, but an undeniable proof of the attachment which is felt by you for the principles of reform, and for the principles of civil and religious liberty. At this advanced period of the night I ought, perhaps, to have closed with returning you my most sincere thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me; but I confess I feel as a Scotchman too much pride on account of the occurrences of this day, too gratified by the occasion, to refrain from detaining you a few moments longer. I must express my cordial sympathy with the motives that impelled you to pay this just and appropriate tribute to our noble guest, for the great benefit he has rendered to his country, and to no part of his country greater than to the people of Scotland. The people of Scotland invited him to pass the border. He might have refused it. It would have been open to you to present him with addresses for the services he rendered to his country, and the addresses would, no doubt, have been acceptable to the noble Earl, for a nation's gratitude is what any statesman may be justly proud of; but he would not have had the proud satisfaction which he now enjoys, of seeing assembled to do him honour a meeting unparalleled in the world. (Cheering.) I am assured he will carry back with him the conviction that we are an orderly people—that we can exult in our success without passing the bounds of moderation—that we are fixed and firm in our objects, but that our expectations and desires are tempered by sobriety. He will know that we are a grateful people, willing to do honour to those to whom honour is so justly due. (Cheers.) If Lord Grey returns home with these feelings, I think I may congratulate him on his impressions. From what he has heard and seen, he will carry with him the firm conviction of the great good he has done; and by increasing his own enjoyment and his own satisfaction, he will afford the best stimulus to other statesmen to imitate his example. It is natural for us Scotsmen, when we think of Parliamentary Reform, to apply it peculiarly to ourselves; but I think we should do injustice to Lord Grey and his colleagues, if we did not carry our views one step farther. Our country was reduced to that situation in which the alternative was reform or revolution. I am proud that this country is blessed in a manner which I never ventured to believe, or to hope I should have the happiness of witnessing—a King who has the courage and the wisdom to discern, that by encouraging the liberty he would be reigning more powerfully in the hearts and affections of his subjects. He called to his councils our Noble Guest; he obeyed the call in the feelings of a wise and patriotic statesman; he advised, for the purpose of saving his country, a large and comprehensive measure of reform: that large and comprehensive measure was adopted, as it ought to have been, by the people, and the people by their union gave effect to that measure; and by the united efforts of the King, his Ministers, and his people, this great triumph has been achieved. (Cheers.) Of all the triumphs recorded in history, this is the most glorious—the triumph of reason, of wisdom, and of public opinion. It was the largest and most comprehensive reform that could be carried into effect, without the danger of revolution; and I am one of those who believe that this measure will avert revolution. (Cheers.) If, contrary to all expectation, we fail in obtaining the great objects which the promoters of the measure

anticipated, still they will have the consolation of knowing they are free from all reproach, because they proposed the largest measure of reform that could be carried, and, therefore, they did all that wise and patriotic men could do to serve their country. (Cheers.) Having last year had an opportunity of expressing to those whom I represent the opinions I entertained, during its first session, of the reformed House of Commons, I shall discharge my duty by expressing my opinion of it at the close of the second session. The Lord Chancellor has referred to the poor laws bill; that is the most remarkable measure of the session, because it went counter to the previously conceived opinions and prejudices, and (what is still more) trenchanted on the local power of many members of the House of Commons. If, in the unreformed House of Parliament, such a bill had been proposed, I will venture to say, that so far from grappling with the great principle on which that measure was founded, it would have been fought session after session, or, if passed at all, frittered away to almost nothing. The measure proposed with regard to Ireland, second only in importance to Catholic emancipation, was so devised, as, if it had been carried, greatly to have promoted the tranquillity of that part of the United Kingdom. I regret it did not pass into a law, but the fault is not to be attributed to the House of Commons. I do assert, fearlessly, and without apprehension of being contradicted by any one who is competent to express an opinion on the subject, that the present is a House of Commons truly devoted to the liberties of the people, and to those liberal principles, the object and the great aim of which was Parliamentary Reform. It now only remains that I endeavour to render an act of justice to one of the most distinguished and one of the most august sons of Scotland—it is not necessary that I pronounce the name of Francis Jeffrey. He it was, you are aware, who was the instrument of carrying through the House of Commons the Burgh Reform Bill of Scotland—(cheers)—and I rejoice, as I am sure you will, that his short career as Lord Advocate afforded him the opportunity of securing to his country those great and important benefits. I will fearlessly say, that he performed his duty faithfully and fearlessly; and that, more than any other public man whom I have known, he secured a larger number of friends, and made fewer enemies. I will now call your attention to a toast which I am sure will be most cordially sympathized in by this great body of persons. I have the honour to propose, in the presence of those most distinguished and elevated in rank, the health of the trading and working classes. (Cheers.) It is gratifying to observe how the trading and working classes testified their gratitude towards our distinguished guest—a conduct not the less deserving praise, because some efforts were made to dissuade them from it; but they adhered to the principles, and produced, in honour of Lord Grey, those very banners which were first raised in honour of the Reform Bill. I trust they will always be ready to come forward with that influence for the purpose of amity, and the promotion of the well-being of the community at large.

The LORD ADVOCATE said, that the toast he had to propose was that of “Law Reform, united and associated with his learned friend, the Attorney-General of England.” (Cheers.) He was persuaded that there was no one whom the people of Scotland were more anxious to receive as one of the friends of the great measure brought forward by Earl Grey, and one who had laboured so much for the improvement of the administration of justice, by preventing delay and expense, and bringing justice to that state of administration which was so much for the benefit of the country at large. He would not, at so late an hour, enter upon a subject, which was, no doubt, interesting to all who had turned their attention to it, but which could not be expressed in a short time. I will venture to say, that in what-

ever measure of improvement we may think it necessary to engage, we have reason to rejoice in having the co-operation of one of the most learned and distinguished lawyers at the bar of England. It was the wish of an honourable friend of his, (the Lord Advocate's,) who he regretted had not been able to attend the meeting, that there should be in the Reform of the Law of Scotland, the co-operation of some lawyer well acquainted with the administration of the justice of Scotland. His (the Lord Advocate's) answer was, How can you find an English lawyer sufficiently acquainted with the practice of the law in Scotland, and leave his practice at the English bar, and devote himself to the study of the law of Scotland? But now they had the good fortune to have as one of their members in Parliament a person at the head of the law of England, a Scotsman, who had risen by his merits alone, by his excellent conduct, by his great abilities and eloquence in his profession, which had raised him without assistance to the highest situation in the law of England. (Cheers.) They had now the good fortune to have that gentlemen associated with the country, not merely by birth, but by the free choice of the citizens of Edinburgh. From him they had received the most zealous, the most efficient, and most active co-operation in every measure that had for its object the interests of Scotland. He would not detain them longer than to say, that it was a matter of gratification to all, that in the contemplated measure of reform in the law of Scotland, they had the aid of a person who had already distinguished himself by a variety of the most popular and most enlightened measures which had ever come before Parliament. He begged to propose the health of the Attorney-General, coupled with Reform in the Law of Scotland.

Sir JOHN CAMPBELL—I beg leave to return my warmest thanks for the high distinction which has been conferred upon me in the face of the Scottish nation. My right honourable friend has greatly over-rated my merits; but this I will say, that I have ever felt deeply for the interest and honour of my country. Although long separated from the land of my nativity, I never ceased to look forward with impatience to the day when Scotland might be emancipated from the state of political degradation to which she had been long reduced. I burned with indignation when I thought that any shadow of a representative government which she possessed was a mockery and an insult. (Cheers.) When our disgraces were described, I blushed that they could not be denied. A better era arose. Earl Grey, who had been struggling for reform nearly half a century, became the Prime Minister of the crown—(cheers)—and all who knew his steady and consistent character knew that the day of our deliverance was at hand. (Great cheering.) But a tremendous war was still to be waged against the supporters of oligarchy and corruption. By industry and perseverance I had raised myself to some eminence in my adopted country, and I then had the good fortune to be a member of the House of Commons, representing an English constituency. I may assume the credit to myself of having taken an humble but earnest and determined part in the struggle which then ensued. Could I, as a Scotsman, endowed with any portion of patriotic spirit, hesitate as to what course I should pursue when I heard it avowed by some of the most eloquent opponents of reform, that Scotland was in a degraded state, but that the degradation of Scotland was necessary to correct the excess of democratic influence which prevailed in England? (Cheers.) Thank God, after many perils, the cause of liberty triumphed, and every Scotsman has now reason to be proud of the institutions of his country, as well as of the intelligence, the independence, the bravery, and the love of freedom which have ever distinguished his countrymen. (Great applause.) The part which I took in this glorious contest has been amply rewarded by the distinguished

honour of being returned as one of the representatives in Parliament of the metropolis of my native country—elected by the free choice of thousands of the most enlightened inhabitants of this great city, which was formerly domineered over by a self-elected body of thirty-three, the obsequious slaves of the minister of the day. (Great cheering.) This day's solemnity renders me more proud than ever of my constituents. It has been imputed to other free communities, that they were fickle and ungrateful. Not so the citizens of Edinburgh. While Lord Grey was in the plenitude of his authority, and distributed the favours of the crown, they appreciated his virtues in respectful silence; but when, to use his own beautiful and appropriate expression, he "descended from power;" when, with a rare felicity, he was himself to witness his historical fame, the citizens of Edinburgh requested him to present himself among them that he might receive the enthusiastic tribute of their admiration and their gratitude. (Cheering.) The sympathies of the universal Scottish nation have converted this into a national festival; but I must again repeat, the impulse was given by the citizens of Edinburgh, and they have set an example which I doubt not will be followed by the whole British empire. (Cheers.) It is exceedingly gratifying to me, that in the toast which has been given, my name should be coupled with legal reform. To this cause have I devoted the chief labours of my life, and to this chiefly I trust for my reputation, if I ever shall achieve one, in which my children may take a pride. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding what a popular poet has sung, my firm belief is, that laws have caused and may cure many of the bitterest ills with which humanity is visited. I hold it to be of the last importance for the welfare and happiness of society, that the laws should be simple and certain, adapted to existing circumstances, and suited to the spirit of the age—that the administration of justice should not only be pure and impartial, but that it should be expeditious and cheap. My accession to office has only stimulated my ardour for legal reform, as I conceive that the best mode of enforcing obedience to the law is to amend it, and thereby to make it be respected and beloved. (Cheers.) In England, from a horror of any change of the law, and a forgetfulness of the maxim, that Time is the greatest innovator, the law and legal establishmenis had become wholly unsuitable to the actual state of society. It may be thought by the inexperienced, that legal reform is an easy task, and that you have only to shew a better system, in order to its being adopted as readily as the impelling of vessels through the water by steam, which has contributed to render this assembly so numerous, or lighting by gas, which has rendered this hall so brilliant. But they little know, who never tried, what it is to encounter the opposition of individuals, and of classes of men, who have an interest in the perpetuation of abuses, or the honest prejudices of the ignorant and bigoted. The most preposterous discrepancies between antiquated laws and the new state of human affairs are justified by an appeal to the wisdom of our ancestors—those ancestors who, if they could be recalled from their graves, would be the first and the loudest to censure the stupidity of their degenerate sons. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding all obstacles, much has been done. The criminal law, formerly the most ferocious in Europe, has been made humane and discriminating. By the abolition of barbarous forms, the transfer of real property has become more simple and economical. A debt may now be sued for without incurring costs many times the amount of the sum in controversy; and instead of an equity suit enduring for some generations, there are no longer any arrears in the Court of Chancery. (Cheers.) But much remains to be done in every department of the law, and in each great division of the empire. As England, Scotland, and Ireland, are now inseparably united, in my humble judgment the grand object should be to assimilate as much

as possible their laws and institutions, and to have one uniform code for the whole nation. With this view each division should borrow from the others what has been found most beneficial. You have adopted Jury trial from England, and as you become more familiar with it, as it is more skillfully managed, the more you will approve of it. Before long you may think it advisable to have Coroners in every county to investigate cases of suspicious death; and you may find that the English law of entails sufficiently provides for the continuance of great families, while it avoids the approaching evil of almost all the land in the kingdom being rendered inalienable. Scotland can amply repay what she may borrow. I hope that, when the country gentlemen of England visit this country, and find that by the experience of centuries, and the unanimous voice of the whole community, the registration of deeds renders the title to land more simple and more secure, notwithstanding what their attorney may tell them, there will soon be a general Register Office in London as well as in Edinburgh. The advantages which Scotland derives from possessing in every county a permanent tribunal for the administration of justice in ordinary causes, presided over by a learned, enlightened, and independent judge, ought soon to establish local courts in England. Upon the Scottish law of arrest for debt (I hope with considerable improvements) I have myself framed a bill which has been twice introduced into the House of Commons with applause, and which I doubt not before long will receive the sanction of the Legislature. I most bitterly regret the delay which has arisen in carrying through this measure; for while I am aware of the evil of legislating hastily on subjects of permanent importance, I cannot sufficiently deplore the continuance of acknowledged abuses, such as the present law of arrest for debt in England, which puts every man's liberty in the power of the most unprincipled or the most vindictive of mankind. There are other subjects of more political importance on which Scotland holds out a bright example to England and to Ireland. Much of the agricultural prosperity of this country, ay, and of the tranquillity and contentment prevailing here, may be ascribed to the manner in which tithes were commuted by a permanent valuation, and making the amount a fixed charge upon the land. In this way, without a violation of the law, and without any shock to property, tithes were virtually abolished and extinguished. On this principle was framed the last Irish tithe bill, which unfortunately has been lost by the folly of the Lords. (Applause.) I do not like harsh expressions, and I will not otherwise characterize the conduct of the House of Peers in defeating a measure which, in my conscience, I believe, would have tranquillized Ireland, and made the cry of a repeal of the Union in Dublin appear as ridiculous as it would now do in Edinburgh. (Cheers.) You have a Church Establishment in accordance with the belief and the feelings of the great majority of the inhabitants, which, while it affords religious instruction not only to populous cities, but to the remotest districts of the country, wholly incapable of obtaining the comforts of religion by voluntary efforts, imposes no disability, and, with a few exceptions, (which I trust will soon cease to exist,) imposes no burdens upon any of those who dissent from its doctrines. (Cheers.) You have Universities, where literature and science flourish—where there are teachers, the worthy successors of Buchanan and of Black, and where literary and scientific distinctions may equally be obtained by all without difference of religious creed—without requiring any profane mockery, or any violation of conscience, to entitle the young men who study there to engage in the generous race of academical distinction. Perhaps the toast does not justify me in referring to subjects which can hardly be considered juridical; but, as a Scotchman, I cannot refrain from boasting of institutions which have conferred such credit upon my country, and the imitation

of which might be of such benefit to the empire. (Cheers.) I will now conclude by again most cordially thanking you for the high honour you have done me, and by assuring you, that your approbation will encourage me to persevere in that line of conduct which has gained me the approbation of my constituents, and of my countrymen. (Great cheering.)

EARL GREY.—However desirous I might be of expatiating on the toast which I am about to propose to you, the late hour of the night will induce me to suppress what I desire to say, and I do it with the less reluctance, because nothing I could say in the way of eulogy could add to the general sentiment and feeling which every body who hears me must entertain, with respect to claims on the veneration and gratitude of his countryman possessed by the late distinguished nobleman, whose memory I am about to propose to you,—I mean Lord Archibald Hamilton; a more amiable man in private life and a more virtuous man in public life never existed. With great talents and great acquirements, he possessed great industry; and these united qualities, which he possessed in the highest degree, were always assiduously and honourably directed to promote the best interests of his country. One more measure only I will state as particularly calling for notice on this occasion, to which his endeavours at an early period were necessarily directed, and of which he might be called the parent,—I mean the reformation of the burghs of Scotland; and many a session he endeavoured to accomplish this great work, which had for its object the advantage of Scotland, without being able to carry it into execution, and which great work has been now happily and successfully effected. It was an old saying that “good wine needed no bush”—neither did the character of Lord Archibald Hamilton require any eulogy. I shall, therefore, propose the memory of Lord Archibald Hamilton. Drank in solemn silence. Air—“The Flowers of the Forest.”

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—I have obtained from the noble Chairman permission to present myself once more before you, which I shall do only for a few minutes, for the purpose of calling your attention to a toast, that ought not to be longer postponed. I reckon this a great national meeting, assembled for a national purpose, to testify the attachment of all Scotland to the greatest of its political benefactors, and it behoves us to take such an opportunity, and rather to be covetous of using it for the purpose of promoting a great national object, scarcely less important than any internal reform can be,—I mean in cementing those relations of amity which ought to subsist between us and our foreign neighbours, and on which mainly depend the peace of the world, and the prosperity of all Europe. I therefore shall call your attention, without any farther preface, to an illustrious stranger who is now present, representing the great body of science in the mighty kingdom of the French, Monsieur Arago—(great cheering)—one of the most illustrious and successful cultivators of science now in the world, and who has lately been sojourning here for the purpose of attending the scientific assemblage in this city during the last week, and who deemed he could do no better service for the interest of both countries than to attend here to-night, to witness this solemnization, and testify that feeling which France as well as England ought ever to cherish to that minister whose wisdom and prudent counsels had kept peace throughout Europe during the period of his Administration. (Cheers.) I would beg to couple with his name another dear and intimate friend of mine, General Count Flahault, whom I now regard as an adopted Scotsman. (Cheers.) I will not consent to call him a Frenchman on the present occasion; I beg then to drink the health of Monsieur Arago, coupled with the name of Count Flahault, and to a perpetual good understanding on independent principles between the two countries.

MESSIEURS,

Un moraliste a dit que le cœur humain n'était pas assez vaste pour nourrir à la fois deux sentimens un peu vifs. Le moraliste a dit vrai, Messieurs. Entouré de circonstances qui eussent amplement justifié quelques velleités d'orgueil, un seul sentiment s'est emparé de moi : celui de la reconnaissance la plus vive, la plus profonde, la mieux sentie.

J'aurois été indigne de vos bontés, si je n'avais considéré les scènes diverses dont il m'a été donné d'être témoin, que comme un simple objet de curiosité. Elles ont été pour moi fécondes en enseignement, et la source des plus flattenses espérances.

L'Association Britannique vient de se séparer. Permettez, Messieurs, que je proclame ici avec empressement, que je proclame avec bonheur, combien dans les réunions générales, combien dans les réunions des sections, nous, étrangers à l'Ecosse, nous avons éprouvé de bienveillance. Nos paroles, nos propositions, j'ajouterai même, nos observations critiques, étaient toujours accueillies avec un redoublement de faveur et d'attention. Jamais on n'avait pu reconnaître d'une manière plus éclatante à quel point les préjugés nationaux ont disparu dans ce magnifique pays. Je pense ne pas me faire illusion, Messieurs, sur la portée de cette heureuse union. Les hommes d'étude, sont à la longue, ceux qui gouvernent le monde. Les plus grandes vérités morales jaillissent de leurs découvertes ; ce sont leurs écrits qui les fécondent, qui les popularisent, qui les font pénétrer dans l'esprit de la multitude, que leur impriment le caractère indélébile de la vérité.

L'esprit d'union entre les hommes de science est le présage certain de l'union des peuples. En Ecosse cette époque est déjà arrivée. Je n'en veux pour preuve que le titre si honorable que le Lord Provost, que les Magistrats d'Edimbourg, que les Conseillers municipaux ont bien voulu me conférer.

GENTLEMEN,

A moralist has declared, that the human heart is not vast enough to cherish at once two sentiments of a lively nature. The moralist has spoken the truth, Gentlemen. Surrounded by circumstances which might have amply justified a degree of pride in me, yet my mind appears to be pervaded by a unique feeling, namely, that of the liveliest, deepest, and heartfelt gratitude.

I would have looked upon myself as unworthy of your kindness, had I considered the various transactions I have witnessed as a mere matter of curiosity. They have been to me fertile in instruction, and the source of the most sanguine hopes.

The British Association has just broken up. Allow me, Gentlemen, to acknowledge, in earnest, and with exultation, the kindness which we, strangers in Scotland, have experienced, both in the general meetings and in the sittings of the sections. Our words, proposals, even our critical observations, were received with a peculiar degree of favour and attention. Never have national prejudices disappeared in so marked a manner as in this beautiful country. I hope I am not deluding myself, Gentlemen, on the tendency of this happy union. Literary characters are, in the main, those by whom the world is governed. The greatest moral truths are the result of their discoveries ; the former are fertilized and rendered popular by their works, which, penetrating the mind of the public, acquire the indelible character of truth.

The spirit of union between scientific men is the sure presage of that of the people. Scotland has already witnessed that era. No better proof of it can be given than the honour (the freedom of the city) which has been kindly conferred upon me by the Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Town Councillors of Edinburgh.

Chacun de nous, Messieurs, va rentrer dans sa patrie. Qu'avez vous vu ? de plus intéressant vont nous demander nos amis. Quant à moi, la réponse ne se fera pas attendre. Je placerai au premier rang l'incomparable cérémonie à laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'assister en ce moment. Je leur dira aussi que j'ai vu dans l'une des plus belles villes du monde, le Lord High Chancillier d'Angleterre, l'illustre Lord Brougham, s'excuser devant l'Association Britannique de n'avoir pu prendre part qu'à une seule de ses séances ; je dirai que parvenu au faite des grandeurs, il n'oublie pas que sa première vocation fut l'étude, ses premiers titres de gloire des mémoires scientifiques. Je dirai aussi que j'ai vu un célèbre amiral, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, suivre avec recueillement les discussions les plus ardues d'une des sections de l'Association Britannique. J'apprendrai enfin à mes compatriotes qu'il est un pays ou de véritables honneur d'état savent descendre du pouvoir en grandissant dans l'opinion du peuple.

We are all, Gentlemen, on the eve of returning to our own country. What was most interesting ? will be asked of us by our friends. My answer will not be difficult. I shall place in the first rank, the magnificent ceremony at which I have had the honour of being present. I shall tell them also that I have seen, in one of the most beautiful cities in the world, the Lord High Chancellor of England, the illustrious Lord Brougham, apologizing to the British Association for having attended only one of its sittings. I shall not fail to say that, though arrived at the summit of grandeur, he does not forget that his first career was study, and that his chief claim to glory is founded on scientific papers. I shall, moreover, relate, that I have seen a celebrated admiral, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, following with anxiety the most arduous discussions in one of the sections of the British Association. In short, I shall apprise my countrymen, that there is a country in which real statesmen know how to renounce power and rise in public estimation.

M. Arago, who spoke with remarkable distinctness, was repeatedly cheered in the course of his speech, and sat down amidst loud and universal expressions of applause.

GENERAL COUNT FLAHAULT. — Your lordship has said truly, that I am an adopted son of Scotland, and I feel therefore the more interest in the preservation of a good understanding between the two countries. I am sure the sentiment of your lordship will be re-echoed in my native land, with feelings equally animated and patriotic. (Cheers.) I have heard it formerly given as an axiom, that England and France were natural enemies, and that the prosperity of the one was inconsistent with that of the other. Thanks to an enlightened and a great Minister, that principle is now abandoned, and those "natural enemies" have now become true and sincere friends. I trust that feeling will continue for ever ; that its duration will be as long as its object is pure and elevated. (Great cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN. — I beg to propose the health of one of his Majesty's ministers, a gentleman well known to the country, the Right Honourable Mr Ellice. (Cheers.)

MR ELLICE. — It would be unbecoming and unreasonable in me at this hour to trespass on your time with any observations I might otherwise have thought proper to make, respecting the great event that has brought us together this evening, an event in which I must feel interested, both as an old reformer, and as a friend of the illustrious nobleman, to whom you have paid the just and crowning tribute of your applause. I can only attempt to express to you, in terms perfectly inadequate, the feelings that

govern me at this moment, and my heartfelt thanks for the high honour which has been done me at this time. I have been from the first a sincere and zealous, and, I trust, consistent advocate in support of reform—(cheers)—my merit consists in having followed the bright example of my right honourable friend; and in endeavouring with zeal and industry to afford him the best assistance in my power to obtain for the people of this country the restoration of those rights, which we have long contended for in more adverse and more difficult times. Now that we have accomplished that great object of obtaining a full and fair representation for the people, it will be their duty to enforce upon their representatives the necessity of such efficient measures as they have a right to expect as the result of reform, and whether in my present situation, or in any other in which I may at any time be placed, they shall be welcome to my best services, and that as long as my health enables me to give them, and I hope I shall not be found one of those who will at any time be willing to clip and pare measures of reform—(applause)—in the vain hope of conciliating the natural and consistent enemies of reform. When I say this, I only speak the sentiments of every individual with whom I have the honour to be associated. They are as anxious as people can desire, to proceed with what they know the people require, and with justice, at their hands. They desire only that they may be allowed to proceed with these measures, with that deliberation, with that caution, and that prudence, which are necessary to adapt them to the great ends for which they are intended. At this time of the night I will not add any observations to those with which I have troubled you, but I sincerely repeat the expression of my grateful thanks for the honour you have done me on this great occasion. My honourable friend in the chair has permitted me to propose a toast, which I am sure no one present can propose with greater respect and attachment towards the individual whose name I shall mention than myself, an attachment founded on what I have witnessed of his many efficient and disinterested services in Parliament,—I mean the health of Mr Bannerman, who appears to represent the Provost and Town Council of the city of Aberdeen. Giving this toast it is my duty to bear my testimony in this assembly,—for few persons have had greater opportunities than myself of witnessing those great and unwearied exertions of all the representatives whom the Scotch people have sent to Parliament, since they have had that privilege,—to the great and efficient services by which the Scotch members have distinguished themselves in the House of Commons. I know none of any class, who have been of so much use, who have afforded us so much assistance, both in committees of the house, and in the general management of the business of that branch of the Legislature, as the gentlemen who have been sent for the first time to Parliament. With my friend Mr Bannerman I also connect with this toast the Provosts and Town Councils of the other burghs in Scotland—(cheers)—most of whom have representatives here. I propose, then, the health of the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, and the Reformed Town Councils of Scotland.

MR BANNERMAN. — In rising to return thanks for the honour done to the Reform Town Councils in Scotland, I beg to say, that in my own mind, I feel most deeply the honour which has been done to me. (Great cheering.) I ought to express my great regret for the absence of the Provost of Aberdeen, because he would have been the individual whose duty it was to return thanks. None more regrets than he his absence from this meeting, but he is confined by indisposition at Aberdeen, and thus prevented from witnessing this grand, august, and glorious assemblage. His name has been coupled honourably and justly with this meeting, and with the reformed Town Councils of Scotland. He will

feel justly proud of this, and the Town Council and inhabitants of Aberdeen will feel proud also. No wonder that they do so; for the long withheld measure of reform, founded on wisdom and common sense—which gives to the people of Scotland the election of their Magistrates for the management of their municipal matters—has been conferred upon them by the indefatigable and zealous exertions of our noble guest. There are many here, that could have returned thanks much better than I can pretend to do; and I trust, that although Aberdeen is the only Scottish burgh mentioned in the toast, that no jealousy will exist in any, because it has been prominently brought forward on this occasion; for I am certain, the citizens of the different towns in Scotland have only one aim, and that is, to vie with each other in feelings of love to their prince—admiration of our noble guest—and determination to support the present liberal administration so long as their measures deserve the confidence of the country. (Cheering.) If I am not much mistaken, they will require all the support we can give them, and I am satisfied they will merit that support. (Cheers.) I have not the honour to be personally acquainted with many of those gentlemen who compose the Reformed Magistracy of Scotland, and I ought to apologize for returning thanks, which, I am aware, would be much better done by some of themselves; but the toast having been coupled with the Provost of the City which I have the honour to represent, I therefore beg to return thanks in name of the Reformed Town Councils of Scotland. (Cheers.) Before I sit down, allow me to propose the health of a distinguished stranger now present—Sir John Cam Hobhouse, whose manly, liberal, and straightforward conduct, is duly appreciated throughout the country—I beg to give Sir J. C. Hobhouse, and the English members who have attended this meeting. (Loud cheers.)

SIR J. C. HOBHOUSE.—I came here intending to be a mere spectator of this most interesting and instructive meeting, and the scene shall be remembered by me to the latest day of my existence. (Cheers.) If I had before conceived the high opinion of the virtue and patriotism of the people of Scotland,—if I had before been taught from history, as well as by contemporaneous experience to think that this nation was, perhaps, distinguished amongst the foremost, as men who knew what public virtue was, and who, knowing it, were determined to reward it,—I say, if I before had conceived that opinion of them, how much the more confirmed must I be by the spectacle before me—by that spectacle which shews me that of which I was before probably well convinced, that what is called the ingratitude of the people is nothing but the folly of those who attempt to decry public virtue. Gentlemen, as the noble Earl, the object of the gratulation of so large an assemblage this day, and not only the object of your applause, but of the just admiration of his whole country,—as he has told you before, this occasion will serve, not only as an account of the past, but as a lesson for the future. It will not only tell what he has done for the public, but it will tell what other men who endeavour to tread in his illustrious footsteps may expect to find from their fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) If they deserve as well they may be assured that according to their meed they will meet with their reward. I have not the honour of any of those connections with the meeting which is the object of your personal attachment to those gentlemen who have been before noticed by you; I came amongst you here merely as one of the fellow-labourers of Earl Grey, in the cause of Reform. I came here as one of those who, in former days, I hope I may venture to say, through good and evil report, struggled on against corruption, in times when no man hoped to enjoy the success which they had since obtained. Gentlemen, when I first commenced my humble career, what was the situation then held by our noble guest? certainly it

was one which might well be envied by an honest man, but which presented few charms to the ambitious man of the world. His lordship sought not then the smiles of courts in order to encourage him in the pursuit of his then hopeless career, but he knew there was a feeling in operation in the mind of the people of England, a desire to obtain the control of their own affairs. And now that they had obtained this, they had shewn that they knew how to value the blessing. (Loud cheering.) Have they not shewn this feeling to-day? have they not shewn that they were aware of it, in their conduct toward him, to whom, in the greatest possible degree, that vast reform is owing? Have they not shewn in this northern metropolis, that the great author, I may say, or at least the consummator of that measure, will receive, and has received at their hands, that which he was expected to receive — that for which he had laboured, namely, the approbation of his countrymen? (Cheering.) Such great meetings as this, which I must say, is the first in importance and extent that has occurred in the world, must afford a great lesson to public men; they will teach them their duty, and if there were from you any thing wanting to tell his Majesty's Ministers what is expected from them by the people of the United Empire, it might be learned, and would be learned by the address which has been delivered to us by the Earl of Durham. I, for one, am most willing to accept, in good part, what he has been so kind as to address to the King's Government, and I believe it is the intention of Ministers to carry into full and efficient effect all those benefits which the people of Great Britain and Ireland have a right to expect — else how is it that I do belong to that Administration? (Cheering.) Else how could I have joined it? I am one of the people — I belong to the people in every sense of the word. (Cheering.) It was in order to carry into effect the improvements which I believe will be the result of the Reform Bill, that I have consented to join the Administration. I am not, any more than my noble friend is, the least afraid of any lessons that the people may read to their representatives. I know well, that what a great man of former days said, is true, namely, that although the opinions of the people may be often wrong, their feelings are almost generally and universally right; and without indulging in any idle declamation, I think I can promise you, that any member of the present Government, will, at any time, be happy to meet with any assemblage of his countrymen, and throw open to them the whole of his public conduct — to abide by their judgment, and from them to receive his reward. It does not become me to trespass longer on your patience. (Cries of, Go on, go on.) Circumstances there are, which it would be indecorous in me particularly to dwell upon, which must for ever attach me with the utmost gratitude to the reformers of Edinburgh; and, having observed now for nearly a quarter of a century, your brilliant and consistent career, allow me to congratulate you upon the result of all your great interests. I recollect very well when the attempt was made to gain two freely chosen representatives — a measure now achieved by Parliamentary Reform, and, I recollect when Parliament refused to listen to what they called so sweeping a reform — (laughter) — and where the eloquence of my honourable friend and colleague, (Mr Abercromby,) though failing in the desired effect — yet made them confess that there was something like a blot in the representative system. That you may particularly and personally long enjoy the benefits of this great measure, is my most hearty prayer. I shall always carry away with me a most grateful sense of the reception which you have been kind enough to give me this evening. I shall never forget that it has been my good fortune not only to witness the great exertions of Earl Grey, but also to see those exertions rewarded

in the manner which we have seen them this day, and which must be acceptable to his generous and noble nature. (Cheers.)

About half past twelve o'clock, Earl Grey left the pavilion, which proved the signal for the retreat of most of the other noblemen and gentlemen on each side of him, and in a few minutes the whole meeting broke up.

STANZAS

ON EARL GREY'S VISIT TO EDINBURGH.

BY WILLIAM S. DANIEL.

From city, palace, hut, and hall,
The eager crowds are streaming ;
And in old Scotland's capital
The light of joy is beaming !
Within a grateful nation's breast
The heart is gladly beating,
And Friendship's hand is warmly prest
By smiling thousands meeting !

But wherefore beams the people's eye
With undisguised hilarity ?
Hath some victorious chief laid low,
On fields afar, their deadliest foe ?
Or doth some pageant's proud array
Call out the gazing crowds to-day ?
No ! different far the thoughts that brood
Within that anxious multitude :
A Patriot seeks Edina's wall—
And they have made a Festival !
A Patriot ! for his generous breast
Spurn'd every private interest,—
And fought, in Freedom's holy van,
With Fox and mighty Sheridan !
A Patriot ! in the evil time
When love of country was a crime—
And honour was a bauble, sold
By dastard hearts for party gold—
And proud Corruption walk'd abroad,
Nor fear'd the wrathful eye of God ;
And robed Oppression trampled 'neath her feet
Poor Freedom's heart, that almost ceased to beat !

Yes ! virtuous Statesman ! and thine arm unbought
Hath won the mighty cause for which it fought ;
Unfurl'd the glorious standard to the skies,
Shaming the errors of past centuries,
And bearing on its folds, in words of light,
The bloodless victory of the people's right !
This is thy triumph ! and a nation waits
To welcome thee within their city gates—
To listen to the wisdom of thy voice—
Gaze on thine honour'd features, and rejoice !
From Freedom's altars on the hills
Caledonia welcomes thee !
From her lonely glens and rills —
And from the waters of her chainless sea !

By her warriors that have perish'd
 On Liberty's red fields of strife —
 By the hopes that she has cherish'd
 Dearer than her bosom's life !
 By her scorn of venal arts
 Tyrant souls and slavish hearts !
 By her silent tear-drops shed
 O'er many a dying patriot's bed,
 Who shook her Senate, but in vain,
 To break their injured country's chain —
 By her heart's-blood spilt, like water,
 On the Tyrant's day of slaughter,
 In the glens where hemlock waves
 O'er her Covenanters' graves ! —
 By her wrongs in ages past,
 By her hour of joy at last,
 When standing, on her mountains, free,
 Caledonia welcomes thee !

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